

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 OCTOBER 1981

Egypt

Mubarak Inaugural Speech -- In his inaugural speech to the People's Assembly, broadcast live by Cairo radio, President Husni Mubarak pledged to continue the course of the late President Anwar as-Sadat and called on Egyptians to unite against a misled group "that has departed from the right path." He warned those who "play with fire" that the rule of law means respect for the law and that no mercy will be shown toward them. Emphasizing that Egypt needs economic and social stability through the achievement of prosperity, increased income, better living conditions, equal opportunities and a just distribution of economic burdens and expenses, President Mubarak declared that his government will maintain the open-door policy of his predecessor. He said Egypt will need more public and private investment and must attract Arab and foreign capital to further its development. Reiterating his commitment to the Camp David agreement, he said Egypt will spare no effort or time in continuing the autonomy talks, though he went on to note that any agreement with Israel in this regard will not be a final solution of the Palestinian problem. Mubarak also stressed that Egypt's policies will not change after Israel withdraws from the Sinai in April 1982. Elsewhere in his remarks, Mubarak praised the armed forces, asserting that only one of As-Sadat's assassins was a military man.

Numayri in Egypt -- Cairo radio broadcast Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri's speech to the assembly session inaugurating the new president. Numayri praised As-Sadat at length and pledged support for Mubarak. Earlier, AFP cited the Kuwaiti daily AL-WATAN for a report that a London-based Sudanese opposition group had unsuccessfully tried to assassinate Numayri during the 10 October funeral of President As-Sadat.

Interior Minister's Statement -- Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il, in a statement broadcast by Cairo radio, claimed that the unanimous election of Husni Mubarak had achieved the opposite of what the assassins of President Anwar as-Sadat had planned since it had boosted the Egyptian people's will to continue the peace process, protect national unity and social peace and strengthen democracy. Asserting that at this delicate stage, the government cannot tolerate disturbances or allow "any opportunity for the least division or difference," he warned those who are threatening Egypt's security that they will not be safe and will be dealt with mercilessly. The whole Egyptian people, he said, are determined to liquidate the minority of extremists, fanatics and plotters.

Mubarak Decrees -- Cairo radio broadcast a number of presidential decrees, including one appointing Mubarak prime minister and Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din first deputy prime minister and naming a new Cabinet. Although all ministers retain their portfolios, one minister of state was replaced, several additional ministers of state were appointed and some minister of state portfolios were not mentioned. The radio said Mubarak authorized Muhyi ad-Din to discharge those presidential and prime ministerial duties which As-Sadat had delegated to Mubarak under Presidential Decree 246 in 1980. Other decrees defined the jurisdiction of some ministers, announced formation of several new ministerial committees and appointed a list of regional governors.

Accusations, Criticisms of Libya -- AFP, citing AL-AKHBAR, reported that the Prosecutor's Office has concluded that the Libyan authorities sent the two suitcase bombs that exploded at Cairo Airport on 13 October. The crew of the Maltese Boeing 737 told Egyptian investigators that the Libyan authorities made an unscheduled search of their plane before it left Tripoli. Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio's Arabic service reported that National Progressive Unionist Party Secretary General Khalid Muhyi ad-Din criticized Libyan leader Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, asserting that while he is not a threat to Egypt, he complicates solutions to sensitive problems. Muhyi ad-Din also criticized Egyptian National Front leader Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili for applauding the assassination of As-Sadat.

Abu Ghazalah Interview -- The Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV reported that Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said in a 13 October interview that Egypt recently rushed antiaircraft weapons to Sudan and declared a state of alert in the western desert in case of a possible Libyan attack. Asserting that Egypt will send additional troops to its border with Libya if the Libyans reinforce their troops in the area, Abu Ghazalah said that after As-Sadat's assassination, Libya had placed some army units on alert but had not moved troops to the border.

Mubarak-Begin Summit -- Citing MENA, AFP reported that President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin have agreed to hold a summit following the transfer of power to the new government in Egypt.

Israel

In an interview broadcast live over Jerusalem radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said the stands taken by Egyptian President Mubarak on Palestinian self-determination and the status of east Jerusalem have never been agreed to by Israel and are unacceptable. In reply to a question on pressure from the United States for "gestures" by Israel to promote the Camp David peace process, Shamir said Israel has done everything required of it for the sake of peace, adding that while some "ideas" and "thoughts" have been raised, no pressure has been brought to bear on Israel. As for the gesture of freezing Israeli settlements in Judaea and Samaria, Shamir said Israel is not considering doing anything to which it is not "committed." In remarks on the inadvisability of the U.S. AWACS aircraft sale to Saudi Arabia, Shamir asserted that Saudi possession of the aircraft would threaten Israeli security, Saudi assurances notwithstanding. Once they have the aircraft, he argued, they will do what their interests and the pressures upon them dictate. Commenting on Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's Middle East peace plan, the foreign minister said in rejecting it that any plan diminishing the size of Israel, requiring withdrawal to the 1967 borders and including a concession on Jerusalem will not promote peace.

Libya

Denial on Assassination -- In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM reported by KUNA, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, asserted that Libya had neither a direct nor an indirect role in the assassination of Egyptian President as-Sadat, which was the work of "Arab and local" opponents within Egypt.

Comment on U.S. Maneuvers -- Commenting on the U.S.-Egyptian military maneuvers scheduled to begin 9 November, JANA said that they will be carried out close to the Libyan border and that U.S. State Department officials have told journalists that they are to be expanded so as to constitute "an exercise for the invasion of Libya."

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PLO SUPPORTS LIBYA AGAINST EGYPT, SUDAN

JN142010 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1945 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 14 Oct (SANA) -- 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee official spokesman, has asserted that the referendum which was conducted by the Egyptian authorities under the shadow of bayonets, in a state of emergency and martial law and at a time when national opposition figures are in prison, constitutes a political scandal confirming the isolation of Husni Mubarak's course and policy.

In reply to questions asked by newsmen here today, Abu Mayzar said this policy is devoid of all legitimate characteristics and confirms anew the bankruptcy of the U.S. policy in the area, particularly the Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the autonomy plot. He added that the PLO, which has condemned and resisted the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, reaffirms its condemnation of this course, these agreements and the autonomy plot and urges the Arab masses in the occupied territories and in Egypt to step up their struggle against these agreements in defense of the Palestine issue, the holy places, Jerusalem and Egypt's independence.

Asked about the PLO's stand on the Egyptian-Sudanese threats against Libya, Abu Mayzar asserted the Palestinian revolution's solid support alongside that of all the forces of Arab steadfastness for Libya against any attack by the United States and its tools in Egypt and Sudan. He added that any attack by the United States and its tools will founder on the steadfast Libyan rock and that the gamblers will find out that Libya is not alone in confronting this aggression and these provocative acts.

VOP COMMENTS ON 'ARAFAT'S VISIT TO JAPAN

JN141751 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1525 GMT 14 Oct 81

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] Today Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] ends his first visit to the Japanese capital, Tokyo. For several months the world has kept wondering whether the visit would be an official or a semi-official one. However, the Japanese preparations for the visit and the size and level of the meetings held emphasize that his visit to Tokyo was one of the most important and prominent contemporary events in Japan. It has also opened before the Japanese people new avenues of support for our cause and struggle.

By the time this program is broadcast, Brother Abu 'Ammar will have ended two official meetings: one with the foreign minister and another with the prime minister. Earlier, he met with the senior leadership of the seven Japanese parties, including the ruling party.

Brother Abu 'Ammar explained the facts about the Palestinian cause to the Japanese people and their political forces. This was essential, particularly at this stage when the Americans are trying to tighten the siege around us, so that the revolution can prove its ability to break the siege even at strongholds that the Americans consider as secured for them.

When Brother Abu 'Ammar gives the main Japanese bodies the facts about our cause, he undertakes not only a tremendous information job, but also prompts Japan, which is the premier economic power in the world, to play a political role commensurate with the size of its interests in the Arab region. Such interests are huge and unlimited, for Japan imports half of its oil from the Arab world and sells the greater part of its industrial products in the largely consumer-market Arab world. Nevertheless, the Japanese political role is completely frozen, particularly in this part of the world. Therefore, Brother Abu 'Ammar is trying through this visit to make Japan adopt positive stands in favor of our cause and undertake a practical role commensurate with the size of its interests.

Brother Abu 'Ammar told the Japanese things that they have not heard before. He told them that there is one central issue in the Arab region, the issue of Palestine, and that Arab oil has a pan-Arab role to play in this issue. He also told them that Japanese interests in our region are not in isolation from this issue. This matter was not clear to the Japanese, who knew the Arab world only as an oil well and an insatiable market of consumption. Brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to Tokyo will bear fruit both in the short and long run. The Japanese stand may not rise up to our utmost aspirations, but who said that a long road does not begin with one step?

Report on 'Arafat's Activities

JN141644 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution's forces, met today with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and with Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda within the framework of his current visit to Japan. This visit will last until tomorrow, Thursday. The situation in the Middle East was discussed at the two meetings.

The Japanese foreign minister hosted a luncheon banquet in honor of Brother Abu 'Ammar. Brother Abu 'Ammar then held a press conference at the foreign press club in which he answered questions raised by the press. Then Abu 'Ammar moved to the Japanese press club where he held another press conference in the presence of more than 300 journalists and representatives of newspapers, news agencies and radio and television stations.

Earlier today, Brother Abu 'Ammar met with a delegation of Japanese economists among whom was (Suhi Nakayama), president of the chamber of industry and trade in Japan and the state's industrial adviser. A large number of the economic bodies and other Japanese business and finance officials also attended. Brother Abu 'Ammar reviewed the hard economic conditions the Palestinian people are experiencing under the occupation and the difficult circumstances in the diaspora.

ARAB LEAGUE CONDOLES EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS

GF141434 Ash-Shariqa AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Informed sources in Tunis have informed Al-Khalij that the Arab League general secretariat has sent its condolences to the new Egyptian leaders on the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

The sources explained that Chedli Klibi, the League's secretary general, expressed regret over As-Sadat's assassination in a recent message to Egyptian officials. The sources said that the League's general secretariat and the new Egyptian leadership have agreed to restore ties between the Arab League and Egypt. The sources added that a North African Arab state is playing a "role" in this regard. The sources affirmed that the role is supported by some Arab Gulf states which had raised the issue of returning Egypt to Arab solidarity before As-Sadat's assassination. The sources indicated that Husni Mubarak, who has been nominated to succeed As-Sadat, has shown some understanding of the Arab League general secretariat's stand.

ABU JIHAD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERS

JN141526 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] yesterday received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Beirut, who handed him a message from the Soviet leadership. The charge d'affaires also offered the condolences on the assassination of Fatah Central Committee member Majid Abu Sharar.

GULF AFFAIRSGULF MEDIA REPORTS OF EVENTS IN EGYPT 14 OCT

GF142029 [Editorial Report] Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic at 0930 GMT carried news agency reports on Mubarak's election as the new Egyptian president.

Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic at 1300 GMT reported that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak took the oath of office before the Egyptian People's Assembly today. The radio carried another report on recent precautionary measures taken by Sudanese authorities following As-Sadat's assassination. The radio also reported that the United States has showed willingness to send military personnel to Sudan to train Sudanese troops on the weapons they will be receiving. In another report, the radio said that former U.S. President Carter met with President Reagan and reported on his visit to Egypt.

Doha Domestic Service in Arabic at 1530 GMT said that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has pledged to follow As-Sadat's policy. The radio said that Mubarak delivered a speech to the Egyptian People's Assembly today. The radio carried short quotations from Mubarak's speech.

Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic at 1830 GMT reported that Mubarak took the oath of office before the Egyptian People's Assembly today.

Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic published on 14 October carried an editorial entitled: "The New Egyptian Phase and the Responsibilities of the Arab Countries." The editorial reviews the current situation in Egypt, particularly following As-Sadat's assassination, and says that there is a difference between the Egyptian leadership and the Egyptian people. The paper calls on the Arab states to understand this fact. The paper also calls on Egypt to return to the Arab ranks.

Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic, Doha QNA in Arabic and Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic continued to report on events in Egypt, particularly Mubarak's election and his official appointment before the Egyptian People's Assembly today. The agencies carried their usual press reviews citing editorials in Arab Gulf newspapers. Most Gulf papers commented on issues other than events in Egypt.

KUWAITPAPER ADDRESSES OPEN LETTER TO MUBARAK

GF111700 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in English 1640 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 11 (GNA) -- A Kuwaiti newspaper [AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM] addressed an open letter to Husni Mubarak:

"It has become almost certain that Husni Mubarak will be the next president of Egypt and we wish to address him with this open letter disregarding the statements he made in support of his predecessor's policies on the assumption that these statements were made as a matter of protocol only.

"We sincerely wish that the new Egyptian president will be the first to benefit from the assassination of As-Sadat and to understand that the removal of Egypt from the Arab arena was the only cause which ended the life of As-Sadat.

"It was clear that Egypt lost a great deal when, under As-Sadat, it leaned towards America and established unilateral peace with Israel, thus opening the way for international polarization which will divide the region and make it an arena for rivalry between the American-Zionist West and the Soviets.

"We call upon Mubarak to shoulder his historic responsibility to restore Egypt to the Arab ranks because Egypt will never be free unless it were Arab and will not be strong and feared unless it was the vanguard of the Arabs, and Egypt cannot hope to be so unless it abided by the objectives of the Arabs and shared their rejoicing and agonies.

Mubarak is expected to shoulder his responsibility and not fall in the American-Zionist trap. Great Egypt deserves to be heard by its president and led to its rightful place. Egypt belongs to the Arabs and does not belong to either Israel or America."

ARABS TO DISCUSS ACTION AGAINST SUDAN, SOMALIA

GF121552 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 12 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpt] There is an inclination among certain Arab countries to take firm measures against the Arab presidents who attended the funeral of President Anwar as-Sadat, such as freezing relations with Sudan and Somalia in particular. The participation of these leaders is a violation of the resolutions of the Arab summit conference and a departure from the Arab consensus. Consultations will be held among several Arab countries for this purpose.

This issue will be the principal topic to be discussed by a number of Arab foreign ministers in the near future, before it is referred to the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

DAILY INTERVIEWS LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER

GF141917 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 14 Oct 81 p 12

[Interview granted by 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, general secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress for Foreign Communication to AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM correspondent 'Adnan al-Katib in New York -- no date given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Some press reports here have said that the recent incidents in Egypt were carried out by a group of Muslim extremists who are directly supported by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. What is your comment on these reports?

[Answer] To start with, I believe that this accusation has come from the United States. I want to stress that these accusations are completely false. All the United States wants is to lessen the significance of the motives for getting rid of As-Sadat. It attempts to convince international and U.S. public opinion that As-Sadat was the leader of peace and the hero of peace. It also wants to convince the American people that the Arab peoples do not oppose As-Sadat and that the Egyptian people do not oppose him. Thus, the United States is trying to convince its people that As-Sadat died only because Colonel al-Qadhafi conspired against him. Everyone knows that As-Sadat's peace initiative with the Zionist enemy was boycotted by all Arab states at the Baghdad Arab summit. As-Sadat's regime was also boycotted and regarded as an enemy just like the Islamic level during Islamic conference because of its submissive initiative when As-Sadat submitted to Israel and the United States. As-Sadat's regime is now besieged by the nonaligned states. This is the situation on the Arab and international levels.

As far as Egypt is concerned, As-Sadat's regime faced severe reaction. Egyptian opposition exists inside and outside the country. Just 2 weeks before he was assassinated, As-Sadat imprisoned the Muslim Brotherhood, journalists, writers and Copts. This proves that As-Sadat's death was the outcome of an Arab and local reaction within Egypt. As everyone knows, the way As-Sadat marched was the way of treachery against the Arab nation and its issues. This also confirms that the Egyptian people are still a living Arab people who are anxious to remain with the Arab nation and follow its chosen way in the interest of our Arab issues.

[Question] From what you have said, one concludes that Libya had no direct or indirect role in As-Sadat's assassination.

[Answer] Certainly, we had no role. However, we have always adopted the trend which says that As-Sadat's policy was wrong and treacherous to the Arab nation. This is what we declared, and we are still committed to it. The other point is that we have always affirmed our faith in the Egyptian people, the Egyptian Armed Forces and their ability to confront any policy that is treacherous to the Arab nation and the will of the Egyptian people and their choice.

[Question] Viewing events in Egypt, who, in your opinion, is responsible for As-Sadat's assassination?

[Answer] We are not interested in who killed As-Sadat. However, according to what the Egyptians affirmed, a group of Muslim extremists is responsible for the assassination. Nevertheless, this represents one of the Egyptian people's opposition trends. So we say that opposition to As-Sadat's regime is responsible for the assassination.

[Question] Do you consider that what has happened in Egypt was simply a political assassination, or you consider it to be a change in the ruling regime? Do you expect radical political changes in the new regime?

[Answer] I believe that what happened in Egypt confirms the fact that the policy As-Sadat followed throughout his entire life cannot be accepted by the Arab people or the Egyptian people. In our opinion, As-Sadat's assassination was not an ordinary assassination. It was an attempt to put an end to a certain political trend in order to adopt another policy. What happened confirms the Egyptian people's belief in Arabism, their affiliation with the Arab nation and their support for the Arab people. Thus, I imagine that if Husni Mubarak's government proceeds with the same policy that As-Sadat pursued, it will face the same difficulties on the Arab and local levels. However, if his government chooses to return to the Arab ranks, I expect that the situation for the Egyptian people will improve. The United States wants only agents and allies. This is evident from the deep sorrow felt by American leaders, who eulogized As-Sadat in their temples. This is a new thing that has happened for the first time -- a Muslim being eulogized by a Jew. [as printed] Furthermore, what I have said is supported by the silence among the Egyptian people. Such silence implies satisfaction and approval of what has happened. If we compare or recall the death of leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, the entire Egyptian people remained in the streets for several days and nights. This also happened when Umm Khulthum [a famous Arab singer] died. There was no public reaction in the Egyptian streets to show signs of sorrow for As-Sadat's assassination. What I want to say is that it is up to Mubarak's new government to join the Arab nation and the Arab ranks and ignore and get rid of As-Sadat's treason or proceed along the same path and face the same hardships.

[Question] U.S. President Reagan's administration has declared a general alert among the so-called Rapid Deployment Force as a kind of warning to any Arab or foreign state against intervention in Egypt's internal affairs, particularly an intervention that is aimed at preventing Egypt from continuing its Camp David process. What is the Libyan reaction to the U.S. move?

[Answer] Before the United States issued its warning, Libya -- through the brother colonel -- warned on the day As-Sadat was assassinated that any intervention in the region by the United States or its agents would be met with the Jamahiriyyah's reaction. We also stressed that initially we have no intention of intervening, because what happened concerns the Egyptian people and the Egyptian Armed Forces. As I have stressed, this warning is nothing but an attempt to delude international and U.S. public opinion that a foreign conspiracy against As-Sadat's regime existed and that it was responsible for his assassination. As I have said, this is an attempt to lessen the role of the Egyptian people and the Egyptian Armed Forces in getting rid of As-Sadat.

SAUDI ARABIAOFFICIAL DENIES CONDOLENCE MESSAGE SENT TO EGYPT

LD141448 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1340 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Oct (SPA) -- Some news agencies reported that some Arab states including Saudi Arabia sent messages of condolences on the death of President as-Sadat, messages which were not announced. Commenting on this, a Saudi official source said that that was not true and that no communication in this respect took place openly or secretly.

UAEOFFICIAL LEAVES WITH MESSAGE FOR AL-QADHDHAFI

GF101039 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Surur ibn Muhammad, director of the Presidential Palace, left today for Tripoli for an official visit to Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. He will extend a message from UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution, on bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AL-QADHDHAFI

GF121419 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from Col Mu'ammarr Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution, on bilateral relations and the current Arab situation. The message was conveyed by 'Ali Mahmud Mari, director of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Abu Dhabi [name and title as heard], when President Zayid received him at Al-Muqam Palace in Al-'Ayn today. Shaykh Tahnun ibn Muhammad, the ruler's representative in the eastern region and chairman of the board of directors of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, attended.

EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION LEADER ASH-SHA^hHLI INTERVIEW

GF110347 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Lt Gen S'ad ad-Din ash-Sha^hhili, Egyptian national front chairman, has said the opposition will give Husni Mubarak a chance to prove that he is not following As-Sadat's line. He said: "We have called on the regime to do three things: release all detainees, abolish the state of emergency and repeal all laws that As-Sadat passed in his recent repressive campaign."

In a telephone conversation with an AL-KHALIJ reporter, S'ad ad-Din ash-Shadhili said: "If Mubarak changes his policy and follows a democratic line, we will give him unlimited support." He added: "We have called on the Egyptian people to take to the streets and chant one slogan -- the slogan of freedom -- because we support freedom, not detention."

When asked whether he was connected with what happened and whether the operation was part of a plan within the Egyptian Army, he said: "Our policy is to support the Egyptian Armed Forces and the general opposition. We cannot interfere or reveal the details of the operation. The free people are responsible for assassinating As-Sadat."

In reply to a question on whether As-Sadat's assassination was an isolated incident by one individual, he said: "No, no, no. It was a step along the road. We were not against As-Sadat himself, and we will not be against Mubarak himself. If Mubarak follows As-Sadat's line, we will resist him." Ash-Shadhili emphasized that the assassination is the beginning of the real struggle.

In reply to another question on the West's support for As-Sadat and his successors, he said: "The West has begun to understand that As-Sadat's democracy was no more than that a democracy of repression and prisons. The West has begun to understand the stand of national powers."

On the fact that the front has not extended to reach the entire army, he said: "The Egyptian Army is under Egyptian command, and change within the army will not take place as politicians and people imagine. The army often remains silent for a long time, but when it takes action no power will stop it. The army has begun its struggle."

In reply to a question from AL-KHALIJ on Mubarak's repeated statements during the past 2 day that he will follow As-Sadat's policy, Ash-Shadhili said: "Regretfully, Husni Mubarak's latest statements may be for local consumption and for the West. If not, we will strongly resist anyone who tries to follow As-Sadat's line."

On the Gulf countries' stand, he said: "Arab Gulf countries must know that there is a strong opposition in Egypt and that this opposition can project its views on several issues."

In reply to a question on U.S. support for As-Sadat's policies, he said: "This opposition does not receive orders from the United States or Israel. We adhere to our national line and to the rights of independent people. We do not want to enter into a conflict with the United States. We oppose autocracy and reject any hegemony or Western intervention."

In conclusion, he said: "I want to assure the Arab Gulf countries that our goals are Arab, Arab, Arab goals and that Egypt will return to the Arab ranks and the Camp David accords will fall forever."

PAPER ON MUBARAK'S ARAB RESPONSIBILITIES

CF121240 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0715 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 12 Oct (ENA) -- In an open message directed to Egyptian presidential nominee Husni Mubarak, AL-KHALIJ calls on him to bear his responsibilities in order to return Egypt to Arab ranks. The paper stresses that the Arab nation is prepared to receive him as president of Arab Egypt if he destroys the barriers that separate Egypt from its sister states and from its glorious history and the July revolution.

The paper says: You can occupy a bright position in your country if you assume the presidency with the spirit of the soldier who lived in you before you became vice president. The paper adds: Now you can determine your own destiny. You may enter history through its main door or through a back door into dark alleys leading to the darkness of history. We invite you to enter history through its main door guarded by the masses of our Arab nation. We invite you to return to being a soldier and a combatant. Just as history offers glory, it does not offer mercy to those who let their people down.

PREMIER, DEPUTY, MINISTER RETURN FROM BRITAIN

CF121958 Doha QNA in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Dubayy, 12 Oct (QNA) -- Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, UAE vice president and prime minister, returned to Dubayy from London today. The EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY reports that Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum, deputy prime minister and deputy ruler of Dubayy, and Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum, minister of defense, returned together with Shaykh Rashid.

PDRYLEADER SPEAKS ABOUT EGYPT AT ANNIVERSARY RALLY

EAL42134 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers, at a 14 October revolution anniversary rally in Ataq -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Eighteen years have passed since the staging of the 14 October revolution. During these years our people's struggle for national liberation was most strongly linked with the struggle for social progress and defending the sovereignty of the homeland. On that basis we waged a valiant struggle for national liberation, social progress and defense of our soil.

All the events the country has lived through during the history of the revolution prove that when our people were eager for their security, territorial integrity and respect for their right to choose for themselves the system they wanted, they also consistently desired the prevalence of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect as two important principles for equal relations between our country, its neighbors and various countries with different social systems.

We have expressed this eagerness of ours in tangible practical stands. As we respect the sovereignty of our countries and the choices of their peoples, and as we reject interference in the affairs of other countries, so we have categorically rejected external interference in the affairs of our country. In so doing we embodied our sincere desire for the prevalence of security and stability in all the countries of this region which are linked by common interests and mutual benefits for its peoples.

Our stand is an unshakeable, firm stand because we realize that security, peace and constructive cooperation among the countries of this region is the key to the development and (?progress) of its peoples.

Brother countrymen: Numerous events have taught us that any treasonous act against a people's cause cannot pass without punishment. We are witnessing the downfall of numerous reactionary regimes and the downfall of numerous thrones and masks. As-Sadat, who followed the path of treason of Camp David, was not the first and will not be the last who ends at the hands of the sons of his people. However, As-Sadat was only the example, proving that scorning the will of the people and betraying their interests cannot pass without punishment. [applause] As-Sadat paid the price of his treason at the hands of the sons of the Egyptian people. It was a disgraceful end. It was [words indistinct] for whoever wanted and wants to follow the same path of conspiring against our Arab peoples and deal with the imperialist and Zionist enemy.

The PDRY has expressed its clear stand on the Camp David accord and the (?line) [word indistinct] of normalization. Within the framework of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front we discharged our pan-Arab duty in condemning all the conspiracies against the Palestine revolution and the Arab national liberation movement. We will continue to move along this road.

We will reject any act that tends to [word indistinct] any attempt aimed at the justification and continuation by the Camp David parties of aggressive designs against our Arab peoples. We will take this occasion to declare our continued solidarity with the heroic Egyptian peoples in their struggle for returning Egypt to positions in the Arab national liberation movement, far removed from treason and conspiracy and far removed from Camp David.

UNITY MESSAGE FROM YAR PRESIDENT BROADCAST

EA131838 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Nuhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received a congratulatory cable from his Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the glorious October revolution. Here is the message:

We are confident that by cooperating together we can adopt further practical measures to place Yemeni unity on peaceful and democratic foundations created out of the determination of the Yemeni people, who ardently and enthusiastically await a declaration about their inevitable unity.

YARTEXT OF YAR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO PDRY LEADER

GF121340 San'a Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Cable from Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president and commander in chief of the armed forces, to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium on anniversary of 14 October revolution -- no date given, read by announcer]

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in our south part of the homeland.

It pleases me to send you and through you to our brothers in the southern part of the homeland, on behalf of your brothers in the northern part, heartiest good wishes and deepest congratulations on the 18th anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution, which is a living extension of the great 26 September revolution. These two triumphant revolutions that our people fought against treason and imperialism to mark the dawn of a new civilization and start the struggle for autonomy, adhering to its dignity and national sovereignty and continuing its legitimate national struggle for the elimination of factors of discord and underdevelopment, [words indistinct].

We assure our Yemeni people that we will remain faithful to these two glorious revolutions. God willing, we will achieve more popular and national accomplishments on the path of freedom, democracy, and economic, industrial and cultural development, the path of Yemen's reunification -- the Yemeni people's goal, destiny and hope. We will cooperate with each other to achieve more [word indistinct] and executive steps to accomplish the unification of Yemen on a sound and democratic basis stemming from the will of the Yemeni people, who are earnestly and eagerly looking forward to the announcement of the day of their inevitable unification.

We pray God to have mercy on all of our martyrs who gave up their lives for the glorious September and October revolutions. We pray He will provide us all with success in our march forward until the hopes of our Yemeni people in both parts are realized.

With my wishes for lasting health and happiness,

[Signed] Your Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the armed forces

DELEGATION ATTENDS PDRY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

GF141610 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, today received Husayn al-Maqtami, secretary general of the YAK Supreme Committee of Purification [Tasfiyah]; Hasan al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture; and Ahmud Luqman, minister of state and secretary general of the Youth and Sports Supreme Council.

During the meeting, Husayn al-Maqtami delivered an oral message to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The meeting was attended by Lt Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau and first deputy prime minister for domestic affairs; Abu Bakir (Bahid), member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary; 'Ali Hadi, Political Bureau candidate member and head of the censorship committee; Lt Col Salih Muslih Qasim, Central Committee member and defense minister; Rashid Muhammad Thabit, Central Committee member and secretary of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council.

Husayn al-Maqtami and the ministers, officials, reporters and journalists accompanying him arrived in Aden this morning. Upon arrival, Al-Maqtami made a statement affirming that the glorious 14 October revolution -- in which our people fought against colonialism in the southern part of the homeland after defeating the imamate in northern Yemen -- came forth to complete the freedom process of our Yemeni people and break the shackles of servitude, backwardness and colonial exploitation. Our people's struggle was crowned with independence on 30 November 1967, when colonialism was driven out of the country once and for all.

Al-Maqtami concluded his statement by saying: We have the right to celebrate this treasured occasion which is a symbol of bravery, sacrifice, redemption and pride.

Al-Maqtami and the accompanying ministers and officials left San'a' for Aden this morning to participate in our people's celebrations in the southern part of the country on the 18th anniversary of glorious October revolution.

PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN POLICY, YEMENI UNITY

GF110648 Doha QNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 10 Oct (QNA) -- YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has said that his country will maintain its position of positive neutrality and nonalignment and will not support the East against the West or the West against the East.

In a statement to the Paris-based magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, which will be published on Monday, President 'Ali Salih noted that his country realizes that its genuine interests lie in making friends with everyone and in having relations with all countries. He added: "Private and domestic issues of other countries are none of our concern. We also absolutely reject external interference in our domestic affairs.

Answering another question, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih stressed that talk about unity between the YAR and the PDRY is better than talk about war. He added that it is not true that talk about Yemeni unity has had no results, pointing out that the unity dialogue has resulted in the formation of a number of joint cultural and economic institutions in addition to cooperation and coordination in other fields.

He also stressed that relations between his country and all Gulf countries are strong. He added: "We want to develop and strengthen these relations." President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih emphasized his country's commitment to the Arab League Charter, pointing out that YAR acts within this framework and the frameworks of the resolutions agreed upon by Arab countries.

PRESIDENT ON UNITY, U.S.-ISRAELI ALLIANCE

GF111400 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1145 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] San'a', 11 Oct (GNA) -- Yar President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has praised relations between his country and the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. In a statement here today, he said there is complete and comprehensive coordination between his country and most of the Gulf countries in the development and economic fields and other areas.

The YAR president lauded the initiative by Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, to resolve the Arab-Zionist conflict, saying that it is considered a reaffirmation of Arab good intentions and Arab hopes for a just and comprehensive peace settlement. He added that the enemy rejected the just and comprehensive peace settlement, and this "makes us assert the certainty of the jihad option as a basic method to restore rights and to liberate Islamic holy places."

The YAR president affirmed that the enemy's intransigence and expansionist aggressive acts make a peace settlement impossible. Peace cannot become reality because the enemy insists on negotiations under the cover of arrogant military superiority. This makes it incumbent upon us to prepare for holy struggle with due consideration for all eventualities.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih asserted that the positive executive steps taken along the road of unity between the Yemens in the last 2 years are tenfold more than what was achieved before. He denied that there is tension between the two leaderships and said: "Relations between them are improving every day."

The YAR president talked about strengthening national unity and recalled the general amnesty for (?everyone) who had a hostile stand against Yemen or was involved in foreign acts. He also recalled the idea of adopting the idea of national dialogue and the national charter project.

On the U.S.-Israeli alliance, he said: this alliance is not new. Its recently announced declaration shows the Arab nation, which possesses elements of strength and international influence, that it has not dealt with the United States in such a way that the United States can understand the nature of its interests in the Middle East and with the Arab countries in particular. He added: The forthcoming Arab summit will discuss this issue with special care. This may result in a single Arab work plan in this regard.

FORMER PRESIDENT AS-SALLAL RETURNS HOME

JN081447 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Former YAR President Brother 'Abdallah as-Sallal returned to the homeland late last night in response to an invitation by Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Brother as-Sallal described the brother president's invitation to return home as a good and blessed step.

He added: Having performed my duty and having grown old, I will rest under the protection of the revolution and republic honored by the care of leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, who has given an ideal example of life, fidelity and self-confidence.

MUBARAK ASSUMES PRESIDENCY; CABINET ANNOUNCED

Oath of Office

NC141052 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 14 Oct (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak took the constitutional oath at the People's Assembly at 1220. Following is the text of the oath:

I swear by God almighty to faithfully safeguard the republican system, to honor the Constitution and law, to protect fully the people's interests and to safeguard the country's independence and the safety of its territories.

Inaugural Address

NC141222 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1038 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Speech by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak upon the assumption of the office of the president at a session of the People's Assembly -- live in a linkup with other Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful, brother and sister members of the People's Assembly:

Please allow my speech to you and to the people today to be a heart-to-heart talk. This is because I want to express to you all that pervades my feelings in these moments which are rendered hard because they are painful and which are also rendered hard because of the responsibilities they entail. These are strong pains. However, they are great pains. And it is the great pains that build the great nations, as was rightly and frequently stated by our departed leader, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

Nay, we are in great pain. Even more, this is the greatest pain we have felt in our contemporary life. There is pain in every household, in every place and in every inch of our immortal land. This pain grieves all hearts -- the hearts of fathers, mothers and sons, and the hearts of all men, women and children who live on our sacred soil.

The whole civilized world was afflicted with the greatest sorrow at the loss of Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, the giant leader who has been placed in the most august place by contemporary history. He figured as one of the most powerful world leaders throughout a century. He was a leader who rocked the pillars of history and who changed the course of history, steering it from the darkness of rancor to the light of love, from the scourge of war to the grace of peace and from the ruthlessness of terrorism to the upholding of human rights!

The whole civilized world has been shocked by this loss. Its feelings have been shaken by the tragedy of the loss of the proud leader. This leader opened for the millions, for all the peoples new and broad vistas of hope for a peace encompassing the whole of mankind. He opened these vistas through his stunning decisions, his legendary and extraordinary courage, his deep and sound wisdom and his strong and gigantic will with which he braved the most dangerous storms and horrors!

The loss of As-Sadat has afflicted the whole civilized world with the strongest, deepest and greatest sorrow. Therefore, what would be the pains felt by As-Sadat's own people? What would be the pains felt by his greater family -- some 42 million sons and daughters and brothers and sisters of Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat? Therefore, what would be the pains I feel, bearing in mind that he had honored me with serving under his leadership in the immortal epic of the October war in my capacity as one of the commanders of the valiant armed forces?

He then honored me more when he chose me as his vice president. I did not leave his side for about 6 years, working, meeting and in contact with him in all hours of the day and night. How then can I describe my pain at the loss of my commander, leader, father and brother Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. Anwar as-Sadat was a kind, affectionate father when many suffering souls needed kindness and affection. Anwar as-Sadat, loved by millions, did not for 1 day, 1 hour, 1 minute stop thinking about helping every needy person and giving an honorable life to every human being bearing Egypt's name and living on Egyptian soil. Anwar as-Sadat's leadership loomed gigantic in the eyes of billions throughout the world. He was simple and modest when faced with a simple citizen seeking justice by petitioning him with a piece of paper. He would stop his procession and keep his guards away and with his own hands receive the citizen's complaint.

Anwar as-Sadat, peaceable at heart, urged us all to demonstrate mercy, love and tolerance. He was a strong lion protecting us all from the campaigns of injustice, sedition and hate.

Anwar as-Sadat epitomized indivisible ethics manifested in his life as a humane leader and as a statesman, in domestic political work and in Egypt's foreign relations: One language and one opinion, expressing Egypt's will and decision behind closed doors, where the most important discussions are held, as well as in front of the masses. He taught us that the masses were entitled to know every right and every fact.

Anwar as-Sadat represented the decision and sovereignty of Egypt, whose will is protected by its own people, a decision that does not retreat or soften regardless of what super-powers confronted Egypt's decision.

Anwar as-Sadat represented respect for the humanity of mankind, the preservation of man's dignity, obedience to the law and the rule of right and justice.

Anwar as-Sadat was a brave and valiant leader. He set the highest example for his nation, in his life and in his death. Brother and sister members of the People's Assembly, dear compatriots, no matter how abundantly I express my feelings, your feelings and the feelings of millions everywhere in Egypt toward the leader who is a loss to the whole world and who inspired and astounded all leaders, the knight of war and preacher of peace, no matter how much I express the pain and sadness in my heart, I cannot sufficiently express this deep grief, and you too are grieved with me. Perhaps in his life he wanted to spare us the task of showing our inability to express his life's mission after his death. In a statement he made after the October war he asked that the epitaph on his grave should read: "He lived for peace and died for principles." This one single sentence is more expressive than all words of a full, momentous life which God willed should end as such, with the highest and most honorable medal of martyrdom.

From this rostrum, and on your behalf and on behalf of the Egyptian people, I address to her ladyship, his wife, and to his sons and the members of his family the sincerest expressions of condolences. I also express to all of them appreciation of, and respect for, the great steadfastness shown by her and by them in the hard ordeal.

Also in your name and in the name of the people of Egypt, I also address myself to His Majesty Sultan Qabus and His Excellency President Siad Barre who expressed their sympathy in the way which conforms with Arab traditions and values and were thus the best friends in the hour of distress and affliction.

I also praise the feelings which other brothers expressed who appreciate the enormity of our nation's tribulation. I also convey profoundest condolences to His Majesty Sultan Qabus on Oman's martyr who was hit by a treacherous bullet while attending the military parade as a member of the Omani delegation.

Also on behalf of all of you, and on behalf of the north of the valley, I address myself to the president and the heroic leader, President Ja'far Numayri, to convey to him the condolences of the people of the north to the people of the south on the tragedy of the north and of the south; that is, on our same tragedy -- the bereavement of the people of the valley of the Nile, which includes Sudan and Egypt. As-Sadat is the departed of the same people and of the same destiny.

Brother, you have accepted condolences with us on the departed of Egypt. We also accept condolences with you on the departed of Sudan. Hearts are fluttering with calamitous distress in Sudan. The eyes of Egypt are also shedding the tears of Sudan. If distress grips us in Egypt because of the bitterness of separation, hearts in Sudan are throbbing at Egypt's pain.

Dear brother, these are not thanks, but this is a participation. This is a participation in gratitude for our brother in our ordeal, for our companion of the road and for our twin in hardships and calamities!

Also on behalf of all of you and on behalf of the Egyptian people, I address deepest thanks and gratitude to their excellencies and majesties -- the present and the former ones -- in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States and in all the continents of the world. They have shared our bereavement and they have extended condolences to us, either by their personal arrival in Egypt or by their dispatching delegations at the highest level. This sharing has been the kindest expression of condolences to the Egyptian people and the most eloquent proof of their appreciation of the immortal international role which the leader of Egypt had played for the sake of all mankind!

Furthermore, the speeches that they have made in eulogizing the departed of the world have been the sincerest expression of the enormity of the ordeal sensed by their hearts and by the hearts of their peoples. They appeared on television throughout the world. Tears came to their eyes before they uttered words in eulogy. Their voices broke down as they spoke. The words they uttered with their innermost feelings are the most magnificent words that have gone down in history and that have been uttered about a heroic leader -- and history rarely lavishes heroes of his caliber on mankind!

Before I continue with my statement to you, allow me to ask you to stand for 2 minutes in greeting the soul of the great departed leader, who lived for peace and who was martyred for the sake of principles! [2 minutes of silence]

Brother and sister members of the People's Assembly, the people's decision to entrust me with the responsibilities of the president of the republic is an order issued by the people -- and I have taken the constitutional oath. This is an oath of obedience to this order.

At the very first moment at which the commander, teacher and leader honored me by choosing me as vice president of the republic, I told him: I will assume this post only with Anwar as-Sadat, the president of the republic. When you decide to relinquish your post when the Constitutional term ends, or if it is your will to do so, my decisions will also be to relinquish my post.

The idea never occurred to me for a moment that God's will was for me to find myself in this position. Even more, As-Sadat intimated to me a few months ago that he had decided to relinquish his post next year, after having reassured himself about the soundness of the foundation which he had laid for Egypt's procession toward democracy, prosperity and peace.

I replied with sincerity and frankness. I told him that it would be impossible for him to step down and that the people would, for the first time, refuse to accept one of his decisions. For the first time, the people would refuse his order to nominate me as president. However, destiny willed otherwise, namely, that I would stand before you now that he is absent. [Mubarak apparently breaks down] [applause]. The people of Egypt have given me an order. At this point, I take inspiration from the stances that destiny chose for As-Sadat or that we chose as his destiny. I take inspiration for my strength and will from his attitude. I hereby announce that, by the help of God and you, I will face my destiny, this great and immense responsibility, with the principles and morals of the leader and teacher, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

One of his greatest principles was that we should make defeat the starting point for a struggle that would turn it into a gain and a victory. Thus, he made the decision on war that took us from a state of devastating defeat to one of decisive victory. At this point I would like to divulge some historical secrets. In the secret meeting that President as-Sadat, the supreme commander of the armed forces, held at his office in Al-Jizah on the evening of 24 October 1972, a momentous statement was made and a great stand was adopted by our hero, and it will be recorded in the annals of history. As-Sadat, the supreme commander, said we would not get the atomic bomb that foreign experts claimed would be needed to attain the crossing of the canal. Therefore, we have to fight and erase the shame with all the weapons we have. Today, we are facing a situation of to live or not to live, to be or not to be. To be a dignified Egypt -- even at the expense of a thousand martyrs -- or a defeated and shamed Egypt forever if we surrender to the kind of lifewhereby it would be better to cease to exist. We must rest assured that we possess the human weapon: The courageous Egyptian fighter who will compensate for the many types of weapons that we do not possess. We must prove to the coming generations that we have carried out our sacred duty toward liberating our territories -- regardless of the price. The courageous leader who made the decision said: It would be more honorable for us to be martyred after liberating 1 inch of the Sinai than to remain vanquished while the whole world looks on and thinks that Egypt has become a lifeless body. The leader repeated: We are now facing the decisive moment: To be or not to be.

My brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly, today I take inspiration from the martyred leader's words and the wisdom of his decision during those pitch-black days when the psychological war raging around us was trying in every way to tear us apart from the inside, erode our morale and make us surrender. Our stand and decision today is to continue to exist with the principles of Anwar as-Sadat and with strength and courage, to defend these principles. We will not hesitate nor will we give up. We will not be lenient nor will we squander. We will not fear anything other than what is right, blessed and exalted.

The people's order to me to continue along the course is an order for all of us. It is an order to you, as it is an order to me. It is an order that our tragedy in As-Sadat's loss should be an upsurge of strength for all of us to rise above all pains and enrich the lofty building -- the building of science and faith and the building of institutions. It is the solid building which the leader has consolidated and for which he gave all his efforts, experience and shrewdness, and finally for which he gave his blood and soul.

I wish to express my appreciation and gratitude to all those who participated in the referendum charging me with carrying the trust -- to all those who gave me their confidence and support and to those who have temporarily withheld this support. Each of them has carried out his duty, satisfied his conscience and contributed to the elevation of the word of the people.

I tell those and these: Thank you loyal ones who have decided to share in assuming the responsibility at this decisive stage in our history and to prove to the whole world that the march is continuing and that the redeemed homeland is enjoying stability and safety and who have decided to raise a slogan which remained high and precious to all of us throughout the stages of our struggle -- Egypt is above all.

I pledge before God and before you to work with all of you and to place my hand in the hand of those who have supported and opposed me. We are all the sons of the same destiny and history. I implore God almighty to have the good opinion of those who supported me and grant me in the future the support of those who preferred to wait. My course to this will be sincere and serious work for the sake of God, the homeland and the people which I will base on right, justice and [public] interest and present to the soul of our immortal martyr who showed me the beginning of the road.

Dear brothers, the greatest eternalization of the memory of the commander and leader is to continue the march along his path and resume the struggle along his course out of love for him and the homeland. Let us complete the great march which he led by firm faith in God, absolute loyalty to the people and solid and unwavering will. Let us gain inspiration from his pure soul to realize the noble aims for which he gave every beat of his heart, childhood, youth and dreams.

We must always remember that the great accomplishments the hero achieved for his country did not start from a vacuum. They were not a transitional event independent of the history of the struggle of the Egyptian people. They were a natural development of a revolutionary movement, the links of which followed successively throughout the ages. These accomplishments were crowned by the glorious 23 July Revolution, which was detonated and led by the great son of Egypt, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir to strike at colonialism and imperialism, destroy feudalism and reaction and smash the shackles that fettered the powerless peoples of the Third World. When he handed over the flag of the struggle to his comrade and partner in struggle, the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, the revolution grew in strength and firmness. It was able to rejuvenate its youth and ability through the 15 May corrective revolution, which safeguarded the citizen's security, freedom and dignity.

The 15 May Revolution entrenched the supremacy of the law. It removed the bonds fettering the freedom of expression and opinion. It released the creative potentials latent in the people's conscience. It also freed the national economy from the bonds which were fettering it in order to achieve prosperity for the millions of toilers -- and Anwar as-Sadat was one of them. He grew up in their ranks. He understood their hopes and aspirations. He lived their happiness and sorrow, and he shared their suffering. Anwar as-Sadat took it upon himself to live for their sake, struggling so that they would feel secure, toiling so that they would be happy, and sacrificing the last drop of his blood so that they would be freed of fear, anxiety and want. Nor was it any coincidence that the soil of immortal Egypt should be liberated at the hands of Anwar as-Sadat, who was attached to this soil throughout his life.

Therefore, providence chose Anwar as-Sadat to lead his nation in its great crossing on 10 Ramadan -- an event that the pages of history will continue to write in glowing terms! The reason is that nothing can be greater or more sublime than the liberation of the cherished land of Egypt, the homeland of the holy valley, Tawah, the abode of the divine creed and the lair of the martyrs and heroes!

Thus, national action in the delicate phase through which we are passing in the sake of the departure of our cherished martyr should be a dynamic and wise continuity of the line pursued by President as-Sadat. He lit our course with incomparable courage and heroism. He charted for us the future course in the land of glorious Egypt with his pure blood and innocent soul. I take extreme pride in the fact that I was with him in every step he took, in every idea harbored in his heart and in every dream which fired his imagination for the sake of Egypt and its great people.

I pledge to God and I pledge to you that I will continue to pursue his course and that I will continue, together with you, the historic procession which he initiated for the sake of Egypt and humanity. I make this pledge so that the great edifice will rise and so that his pure soul will be happy with the achievements made by Egypt in his era and afterward.

Let our emblem at this juncture be the continuation of the building of peace, prosperity and democracy. This is a great mission. It can only be discharged by the people of Egypt for all their sons and grandsons. This is a colossal edifice that we will all build with our minds, hands, hearts and dreams!

Our tolerant religion and our exhausting experience have taught us that the edifice can be raised high only through the unity of ranks, the serenity of the soul, the purity of the heart and of the hand, the good intentions and the sincere will and determination.

Consequently, it is now incumbent on all Egyptian men and women to remain aloof of differences, to bury rancor and to distinguish between the desirable multiplicity of views and destructive disputes and ruining estrangement. It is imperative for us to do all these things so that we will not "be like those who are divided amongst themselves and fall into disputations after receiving clear signs: For them is a dreadful penalty." [holy Koran verse]

Let us always remember that we are all Egyptians. We belong together to this loyal country. We belong to it with our conscience, heart and life. Let us also remember that responsibility lies with all of us. In this respect, there is no difference between old and small, Muslim and Christian or supporter and opponent. This is because we are all marching in one caravan -- and it is imperative for the caravan to continue to follow its course and to make headway.

Come let us unite our words and close our ranks. Come let us build our immortal Egypt with love, hope and work. Come let us talk in unison about right, justice and good. Do not follow the whims of a group that has gone astray, that has been misled and that had departed from the right path. Come let us teach the future generations, our sons and grandchildren, that public work is not loot to be divided or benefits to be embezzled. Rather, it is giving, effort and sacrifice. Let each of us remember when giving and sacrificing that Egypt is indebted to no one; we all are indebted to Egypt. It planted in the hearts of our youths the meaning of loyalty to the homeland and affiliation to the nation. Each Egyptian must prove by his behavior and conduct, not by words alone, that he belongs to his country and respects its ethics, traditions and values. He must also ask what he can do for Egypt and not what he can get from it. He must work hard so that Egypt may be happy, and he must die so that it may live. He must fight so that it may be secure and struggle so that it may be safe. He must sweat when planting the seeds of prosperity and civilization and when he breathes his last as the martyr hero did when he was raising in its skies the flags of freedom.

Perhaps the most important thing that we must provide for the national action at this stage is what the departed leader had been seeking to achieve in the era of peace -- seriousness and purity. There must be no jesting, argument or misleading, and there should be no belittling of the people. There should be no contradiction between words and deeds, and there should be no hypocrisy, corruption or trading with the livelihood of the people. [applause] There should be no ruler and ruled. All of us are citizens who are equal in rights and duties. Nobody among us is better than the other except by piety and useful work. Nobody is immune from the cutting sword of the law, which does not discriminate between the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor and between the close and the distant. Every citizen must feel that he can achieve his rights without any mediation or intervention and that he can discharge his duties without prosecution or demands, because the public national effort is the sum of the work of individuals and groups with all its positive and negative aspects.

Brother citizens: The sharpest weapon in confronting the challenges, which we have resolved to confront, is our faith that freedom means a commitment to the freedom of others and that democracy means respect of legislation and laws. If freedom departs from this commitment and if democracy deviates from this respect, then this is nonchalance, which the people's order demands we resist with decisive measures and correct with strict decisions.

I declare from this platform, the platform of the people's servants, to all those who play with fire and who tamper with the life of this people and their freedom that the fire of the people is stronger and that the rule of the law means in the first place respect of the law.

I declare to all those who contemplate tampering with the destinies of this people and their right for security and safety that the people's decision will show no mercy. I declare to all those who have been swept by ambitions and whims to the pitfall of crime and treachery that none of them will escape a decisive deterrent and a hard account.

Those who break God's covenant after it is ratified, who cast asunder what God has ordered to be joined and who do mischief on earth: These cause loss (only) to themselves. [Koranic verse] Stable Egypt is our pride in the world. Egypt will live and remain stable.

The great faithful people and the laws enacted by them are the shield of stability, the sword of safety and security and the buttress of freedom and democracy. Egypt and its people have dazzled the whole civilized world. The state of institutions and the rule of the law have brought about the constitutional transition to the new phase in the quickest time and in conformity with all the legal commitments following the ugliest crime and the meanest treason in which we and all mankind lost the commander, hero and leader.

This is Egypt, the stability and foundations of which were laid by Anwar as-Sadat. This is Egypt, the stability of which is protected and ransomed by all sons of Anwar as-Sadat.

In greeting the great Egyptian people today, whose civilized behavior has been greatly respected by the world in spite of the great tragedy, I address a word to the men of our armed forces: One single traitor has come out of your ranks, staining his military honor. A single traitor out of hundreds of thousands of heroic men of the greatest armed forces in the whole Third World, which have achieved the greatest glory in the history of Egypt and of the Arab nation and offered thousands of martyrs in four wars. By their brave sacrifices they achieved an eternal victory for Egypt. This was a purely military miracle, as the enemies themselves admitted before their friends. There has been a traitor in your history. This fact will fall into utter oblivion in the lines of the most glorious pages of history that every officer and soldier has written in the field of sacrifices and heroism.

I am addressing this to you while realizing your feelings. My word is a true expression of the feelings of every citizen in Egypt. While our brave armed forces are the shield of the people, the liberators of their land and the defenders of their sovereignty, the police force and all the security departments have proved to be the shield of the domestic front and the security fence for every citizen in Egypt. The purest martyrs and the bravest men fell from among them while combatting sedition, protecting freedom against the enemies of freedom and resisting the crime of those who sought to shake this peaceful country.

My brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly, if your decision to declare a state of emergency was made to protect Egypt from the crimes that threaten democracy and freedom, thwart the rule of law, respond to the call of treason and renege one's faith in religious teachings and laws; if your decision was necessary and timely, I pledge before you that I will apply the decision within the limited framework stipulated by the national interest and dictated by the people's right to freedom, safety and security.

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly, while talking about continuity and stability, we do not confine our discussion to political stability, because economic and social stability is more important and of a far-reaching effect. This is because the progress of the national action is, to a great extent, defined by the economic activity and the social movement, both of which directly contribute toward reaching the higher national objectives. The foremost of these is the achievement of prosperity, increased income, better living conditions for all citizens, equal opportunities and justice in shouldering the burdens and expenses so that everyone will feel safe and secure.

I would like to declare before you that the economy will not be touched. Respect for the economic agreements and laws is a national duty before it is a legal duty. I would like to declare to all that the open-door policy will be maintained and that I will work to consolidate it so that the openness will be productive and so that the people will realize great benefits, whether in respect of supply or quality production, increased opportunities for work for honest citizens and increased capability to absorb the most modern scientific methods and technology. All of this requires, in the first place, opening the sphere for more public and private investment and attracting Arab and foreign capital to contribute to the comprehensive development according to the priorities of the Egyptian plan. The goal is ultimately to achieve prosperity and meet the aspirations of the great Egyptian people.

Brothers and sisters, stable Egypt is respected for its splendid stands and is an example to others. Egypt is the first to respect international commitments and treaties. It fulfills its commitments stemming from the treaties and agreements. Let me also declare from the People's Assembly rostrum that we adhere to every agreement we have signed and every commitment we have made. We also ask others to fulfill their commitments in full. The deal is the law of the contracting parties and it is only right that right shall be followed.

Egypt, the state and the people, is continuing along the road to a lasting and comprehensive peace based on the framework that has been agreed upon at Camp David and that is based on the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel in letter and spirit.

Egypt, the state and the people, will spare no effort or time in continuing the autonomy talks until we put the Palestinian people along the beginning of the correct course for achieving their legitimate rights.

We, as the late leader repeatedly declared, do not speak on behalf of the Palestinian people. We do not claim that we are achieving the final solution of the question. The Palestinian people are the owners of the right and owners of the first and last responsibility for solving their problem. However, we are continuing in our role, dictated by our historical responsibility. We will make all efforts and pave the way for a transitional period during which the Palestinian people will determine their fate.

Egypt, the state and the people, is implementing the peace treaty. Egypt's position before the complete Israeli withdrawal in April 1982 is the same as Egypt's position after the complete withdrawal.

It pleases me to announce to you that we have received categorical assurances that the final Israeli withdrawal will take place on schedule, without delay and without slowing down. This coming 25 April will, God willing, not pass without Egypt's flag waving high over Rafah, Sharm ash-Shaykh and every foot of the sacred land of Sinai. The martyr of justice will thus have given his country and nation the greatest fulfillment by liberating the territory, restoring dignity and opening the road to a great future.

With this historic event, the glorious Egyptian people and their valiant armed forces will have completed their most tremendous achievement in their contemporary history, lighting an eternal flame on the sands of Sinai that time cannot extinguish.

Brothers, the historic peace initiative undertaken by our departed leader was the initiative of 42 million Egyptians. In fact, today that initiative does not belong only to the Egyptian people but also to all the peoples of the world.

Since President Reagan assumed power, the United States has announced the continuation of the U.S. commitment as a full partner in all the peace steps that are now taking their normal course.

I take this opportunity to declare to all the peoples of the world that the Egyptian people, who have faith in the peace miracle achieved by the hero of peace, today believe even more strongly in the continuation of the peace process, today they are more determined to protect all the fruits of peace.

The result of the referendum on my assumption of the responsibility on As-Sadat's road is the best evidence of the will and decision of the Egyptian people. It is a will for peace and it is a decision for peace.

Brother and sister members of the People's Assembly, the loss is great and grave and the situation is difficult, but we will not surrender to the blow of the affliction, and we will move forward to the duty of loyalty. If the great departed has given his life in sacrifice, we must all give life to the principles of the leader and the hero, by giving good sweat in return for the best sweat he gave, by working steadily for his most honorable struggle, by being solid and steadfast in support of all that he built with maximum solidity and steadfastness, by giving love to everything that he loved without limit, by giving blood to all that he gave his life, pulse and blood for.

We will proceed on our great road, not stopping and not hesitating, building and not destroying, protecting and not threatening, preserving and not wasting.

Oh God, I have pledged to you myself, my efforts and my struggle, so accept them from me for You are the all granting and all knowing. [Koranic verse] Peace and God's mercy and blessings be with you. [applause]

Cabinet Decreed

NC141946 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1935 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 14 Oct (MENA) -- A republican decree was issued tonight forming the new Cabinet under President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Article 1: President Muhammad Husni Mubarak shall assume the post of prime minister.

Article 2: Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din is appointed first deputy prime minister. He will deputize for the president in presiding over the Cabinet meetings during his absence and will undertake to present the Cabinet program to the People's Assembly.

Article 3: Fikri Makram 'Ubayd is appointed deputy prime minister for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali is appointed deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Engineer Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal is appointed deputy prime minister for production and minister of petroleum.

Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il is appointed deputy prime minister for services and interior minister.

Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid is appointed deputy prime minister for economic and financial affairs and minister of planning, finance and economy.

Article 4: Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah is appointed as minister of defense and war production; Albert Barsum Salamah as minister of state; Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi as minister of state for education and scientific research; Dr Amal 'Abd ar-Rahim 'Uthman as minister of social insurance and minister of state for social affairs; Engineer Hasaballah Muhammad al-Kafrawi as minister of reconstruction and minister of state for housing and land reclamation; Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali as minister of state for foreign affairs; Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad as minister of state for manpower and training; Dr Mahmud Muhammad Da'ud as minister of state for agriculture and food security; Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman as minister of transport, communications and maritime transport; Engineer Muhammad 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah as minister of irrigation and minister of state for Sudanese affairs; 'Abd al-'Akhir Muhammad 'Umar 'Abd al-'Akhir as minister of state for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs; 'Ali Jamal an-Nazir as minister of tourism and civil aviation; Dr Mamduh Kamal Jabr as minister of state for health; Engineer Muhammad Taha Zaki as minister of industry and mineral resources; Engineer Muhammad Mahir Muhammad 'Uthman Abazah as minister of electricity. Ahmad Ahmad Nuh as minister of supply and internal trade; Engineer Dr Jamal as-Sayyid Ibrahim as minister of state for war production; Dr Zakariya al-Bari as minister of religious trusts; Fu'ad Kamal Husayn as minister of state for finance; Dr Sulayman Sulayman Nur ad-Din as minister of state for economy; Sa'd Muhammad as-Sayyid ash-Shirbini as minister of state for popular development; Ahmad Samir Sami as minister of justice; Muhammad Rashwan Mahmud as minister of state for affairs of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan as minister of state for culture; Mukhtar Hasan Salim Hani as minister of state for the affairs of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council.

Article 5: The services sector includes education, scientific research, social insurance, social affairs, housing, reconstruction, manpower, training, health, religious trusts and culture.

The production sector includes land reclamation, agriculture, transport, communication, maritime transport, irrigation, tourism, civil aviation, industry, mineral resources, electricity and war production.

The economic and financial sector includes planning, finance, economy, supply, internal trade, and popular development.

Article 6: This decree shall be published in the official gazette.

Issued at the presidency on 16 Dhu al-Hijjah 1401 Hegira corresponding to 14 October 1981.

[Signed] Muhammad Husni Mubarak

Muhyi ad-Din Duties Increase

NC142031 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2013 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has issued a republican decree delegating some jurisdictions to the first deputy prime minister. It stipulates that first deputy prime minister Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din is authorized to discharge duties of the president of the republic and the prime minister listed in Article One of Presidential Decree 246 of 1980. These are the same powers delegated by the leader Anwar as-Sadat to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

More on Muhyi ad-Din Duties

NC142040 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2022 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has issued a republican decree stipulating that first deputy prime minister Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din shall be the minister in charge of all the units of the Prime Ministry.

The president issued another decree stipulating that First Deputy Prime Minister Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din shall undertake the jurisdictions listed in the laws and bylaws for the minister for Al-Azhar affairs, the minister for local government, and the minister for information.

Decree Appoints Governors

NC142048 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 14 Oct (MENA) -- A republican decree was issued tonight appointing governors as follows:

Article 1: Engineer Tawfiq Hamid Kararah is appointed governor of Ad-Daqahliyah; Muhammad Sa'd ad-Din Ma'mun as governor of Cairo; Muhammad Sa'id al-Mahi as governor of Alexandria; Muhammad 'Uthman Isma'il as governor of Asyut; Ahmad as-Sayyid 'Abd al-Hadi al-Qasabi as governor of Al-Gharbiyah; Sayyid Muhammad Sarhan as governor of Port Said; Mahmud Muhammad Mahrus Abu Husayn as governor of Bani Suwayf; 'Abd al-Munsif Hazin as governor of Al-Minufiyah; Ahmad Hilmi Badr as governor of Suez; Dr Hamdi Husayn al-Hakim as governor of Al-Fayyum; 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Abd al-Hamid 'Amarah as governor of Ismailia; Mahmud Fawzi Muhammad al-Birins as governor of Al-Wadi al-Jadid; Muhammad Amin Mitkis as governor of Ash-Sharqiyah; Labib Muhammad Zamzam as governor of Al-Buhayrah; Dr Muhammad Sabri Zaki as governor of Aswan; Fu'ad 'Aziz Ghali as governor of southern Sinai; Tharwat Taha 'Atallah as governor of Sawhaj; Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib as governor of northern Sinai; 'Umar 'Abd al-Akhar as governor of Al-Qalyubiyah; Engineer 'Isam Radi 'Abd al-Hamid Radi as governor of Dameitta; Yusuf 'Afifi Muhammad as governor of Al-Bahr al-Ahmar; Muhammad Yusri Muhammad Muhammad ash-Shami as governor of Matruh; Ibrahim Mahmud 'Utfi as governor of Al-Jizah; Dr Muhammad Naji Mahmud Shatlah as governor of Kafr ash-Shaykh; Salah ad-Din Muhammad Ibrahim as governor of Al-Minya; 'Abd al-Halim Ibrahim Muhammad as-Sa'idi as governor of Qina.

Article 2: This decree shall be published in the official gazette. Issued at the presidency on 16 Dhu al-Hijjah 1401 Hegira corresponding to 14 October, 1981.

[Signed] Muhammad Husni Mubarak

Minister's Powers Decreed

NC142150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2045 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 14 Oct (MENA) -- A republican decree was issued tonight defining the powers of the minister of state. It has been decided:

Article 1: Minister of State Albert Barsum Salamah shall be in charge of the affairs of organizing immigration and public affairs of the Egyptians abroad according to the conditions specified in this decision.

Article 2: The minister of state, in cooperation with the state's ministries and departments concerned and the departments of information, culture and labor abroad, shall assume the following responsibilities:

I -- Look after the affairs of the Egyptians residing abroad -- expatriates, scientists, students, scholars and workers -- with the aim of forming a vigilant national public opinion in support of the pan-Arab and national issues; of making use of their expertise and qualifications in all fields of production and development; of strengthening the national, political, social and economic relations between them and the motherland as well as among themselves; of informing them about the general national issues and explaining the circumstances and aims of these issues and of resisting the designs which they might encounter abroad.

II -- Provide services and educational, political and economic facilities to the Egyptians and their children abroad, strengthen their relations with the Egyptian embassies and consulates and furnish the newspapers in the countries in which they are living with accurate and complete information about the national issues.

III -- Hold and organize conferences and seminars at home or abroad in support of the pan-Arab issues and contact the organizations, associations and unions and other establishments which are concerned with the affairs of Egyptians abroad.

IV -- Draw up a comprehensive immigration policy for the Egyptians in the light of the targets of national, social and economic development and the country's national interests.

This decision shall be published in the official gazette. Issued at the presidency on 16 Dhu al-Hijjah 1401 Hegira corresponding to 14 October 1981.

[Signed] Muhammad Husni Mubarak

More Powers Decreed

NC142215 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has issued a republican decree stipulating that Deputy Prime Minister for the Affairs of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council Shukri Makram 'Ubayd shall coordinate the work of the ministers of state for the affairs of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council. The ministers of state for the affairs of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council shall follow up the relationship between the government and both the assembly and the council in all subjects related to the sector each of them is responsible for as follows:

'Abd al-'Akhir 'Umar 'Abd al-Akhir in the sector of services; Muhammad Rashwan in the sector of production; and Mukhtar Hasan Salim Hani in the sector of financial and economic affairs.

Ministerial Committees Formed

NC142324 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The prime minister has issued a decision forming a higher committee for planning and policies [siyasat] under the chairmanship of the prime minister with the deputies to the prime minister as members of the committee. In the event the prime minister is not present, the committee shall be chaired by the first deputy prime minister.

Another decision has been issued forming a higher ministerial committee for the green revolution and food security under the chairmanship of First Deputy Prime Minister Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din.

A third decision has also been issued forming a ministerial committee for environmental affairs under the chairmanship of the first deputy prime minister.

The prime minister has also issued a decision forming a ministerial committee for production under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister for Production and Oil Minister Eng Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal; another decision forming a ministerial committee for services under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister for Services and Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il; another decision forming a ministerial committee for economic affairs under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs and Minister of Planning, Finance and Economy Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid; and a decision forming a ministerial committee for legislative affairs under the chairmanship of Justice Minister Ahmad Samir Sami.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES EMERGENCY LAW AMENDMENTS

NC141919 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The People's Assembly met this evening under the chairmanship of Deputy Speaker Sayyid Zaki to discuss the report of the joint committee, combining the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee and the Defense and National Security Committee, regarding a bill amending some provisions of the state of emergency law, and another report regarding the amendment of some provisions of the arms and ammunition law.

The People's Assembly approved the report. The amendments of the state of emergency law stipulate that anyone arrested or detained has a right to submit a complaint to the president of the republic if he is not released 6 months after the arrest of detention. If his complaint is rejected or if no decision is made regarding his complaint, he is entitled to submit a new complaint every 6 months.

The amendments also permit the immediate arrest of those who violate orders issued under the provisions of this law and those who commit crimes specified in these orders.

The amendments to the law on arms and ammunition introduce more stringent requirements for the granting of a license for the possession of arms and ammunition and also requirements for trading in them.

These amendments also introduce a penalty of temporary or life imprisonment at hard labor for those who possess and use these weapons and ammunition without a permit in places of gatherings, public transport, or places of worship.

The amendments provide for a death penalty when these weapons are used to disturb public security or public order or harm the regime, the principles of the Constitution, national unity or social peace.

The amendments stipulate penalty will be waived for those who possess or obtain unlicensed arms if they hand them over to the police center in their area of residence within 2 weeks from the date this law comes into force.

The speaker of the session then read the republican decree ending the extraordinary session of the People's Assembly.

LIBYA HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR AIRPORT BOMBING

NC142213 Paris AFP in English 2202 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 14 Oct (AFP) -- The Egyptian prosecutor's office has concluded that Libyan authorities sent two suitcase bombs that exploded at the airport here on Tuesday, killing one person, the newspaper AL-AKHBAR reported today.

The suitcases blew up while baggage was being unloaded from a Maltese air liner that had just arrived from Tripoli via Malta.

The crew of the Air Malta Boeing 737 told Egyptian investigators that Libyan authorities searched the passengers' baggage before the plane took off, AL-AKHBAR said, something not done normally in Tripoli. The crew added that no passengers boarded the plane in Malta or left it, according to the Cairo daily.

Egyptian officials said previously the bombs would have killed a large number of passengers in the terminal if the airliner had not arrived half an hour late.

To guard against explosions in the terminal from now on, baggage on planes arriving from Libya and other hardline Arab countries opposed to peace with Israel will no longer be brought into the building by baggage handlers, AL-AKHBAR said. Passengers will be required to carry in their own suitcases.

MUBARAK, NUMAYRI VISIT TOMB, MAKE STATEMENTS

NC141531 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 14 Oct (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Mrs Mubarak and Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri and Mrs Numayri this afternoon visited the tomb of the martyr the late Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. They were accompanied by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib. They all prayed for the soul of Egypt's martyr.

Presidents Mubarak and Numayri arrived at As-Sadat's tomb at 1430, where they were met by Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and the commanders of various services of the armed forces.

Answering a question by a MENA correspondent regarding a report that Arab League Secretary General in Tunis Chedli Klibi has sent a cable of condolences on Egypt's martyr Anwar as-Sadat and whether Egypt will attend the Arab summit conference if it is invited, President Mubarak said: I have no knowledge of this subject; it was not presented to me and it is premature to give my views on it.

Asked whether the U.S. arms dispatch to the Sudan to strengthen its independence would take a long time pending the approval of the U.S. Congress, President Numayri said: The Congress has approved this.

NUMAYRI ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION

JN141208 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1019 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Speech by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri at Egyptian People's Assembly session on 14 October 1981, inaugurating Husni Mubarak as the new president of Egypt -- live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, and hold fast by the covenant of Allah all together and be not disunited. [Koranic verse]

Brother compatriots, members of the esteemed People's Assembly. May the peace of God and his blessings be upon you. While we are celebrating the inauguration of the successor, we are not forgetting the predecessor, who was the embodiment of the values of loyalty which he believe in, adocated and honored. Loyalty was the objective of his struggle ever since he became aware of the honor of national pride and until he had the honor of martyrdom. He was Anwar as-Sadat, my brother, the guiding teacher, the daring fighter, the steadfast struggler and the intrepid fighter, who denied himself what he wished for his people and who pursued the difficult path in order to achieve what he wished for his people. He was not satisfied with the glories he achieved, because he believed that glory belonged to the homeland and the nation, in the present and the future.

He was Anwar as-Sadat, my brother, who, with his insight, realized that history is an evolution which does not stop at anything, even if it is victory, and does not freeze at anything, even if it is glory. He was in a constant race with time. He was always quick, on the initiative and plunging forward without hesitating or slowing down.

He was Anwar as-Sadat, my brother, who was always in the forefront in a generation of vanguards. He devoted his youth to his homeland and his time to his people. He chose to devote his entire life to justice, peace and freedom.

He was Anwar as-Sadat, my brother, who preached and created love. To him, love was justice even though war and peace was his course.

He was Anwar as-Sadat, my brother, who believed that life is an endless river. Thus, he gave abundantly not only to his generation but to future generations. He did not wish them defeat, so he fought. He did not wish them privation, so he built. He did not wish them an aimless life, so he preached and worked for peace. He worked for peace based on justice. To him, justice eas synonymous with peace.

He was Anwar as-Sadat, my brother, who believed that homelands are immortal while individuals are mortal. He believed that peoples survive all leaders. Thus he did not begin his administration under the revolution by entrenching his authority but by curtailing individual authority, guaranteeing the authority of institutions and establishing the supremacy of the law.

He was Anwar Sadat, my brother, who believed that Egypt, as a leader and a pioneer, has a responsibility that transcends its borders and a duty that goes beyond its territory, that it should be a support for the Arab nation and a backer of the African continent as well as a support for justice and peace in the whole world.

He is Anwar as-Sadat, my brother, who paved the way to peace by war, prepared for justice through victory, and led his nation from the darkness of defeat to the dawn of victory; thus the [1967] setback became something of the past and the crossing [of the Suez Canal] became a glory.

He was Anwar as-Sadat, my brother, who believed that the whole of Egypt is Sudan's depth and that the whole of Sudan is Egypt's depth; he did not play on sentiments, neither did he raise slogans to the existing ones. So the Nile valley became a unity and I am here in your midst today addressing you as one of you and as a citizen; I am not an intruding stranger and you are my kinsfolk in Egypt, the twins of your kinsfolk in Sudan.

He was Anwar as-Sadat, my brother, who was not content with the glory that he created during his life but also added to this glory by his martyrdom. He lived only for his people, died only among them, sacrificed only for their sake, and died only for their cause. Glory was his as he lived and his memory as martyr is eternal. We have bid him farewell only in body for he has perpetuated good deed, the reward for which he will find with God in the form of forgiveness and mercy; his reward in history is the glory he added to history through his actions.

Brother citizens, members of the esteemed People's Assembly: If the time of ordeal is the time of testing the nobility of peoples, the day of the departure of the martyr has confirmed your nobility. You have proved that you are the sons of the Nile valley, creators and makers of civilization. Your grief did not make you lose sight of the weight of your responsibility, nor have your tears blurred the course of your path, the path of safety and security which the great martyr of Egypt advocated and demanded for Egypt.

Today, as the courage of standing fast has created for Egypt stability, which the malicious and rancorous ones are lacking, your real test has begun. You have unanimously agreed to choose the best successor to the predecessor. The Egyptian people have approved your choice by great majority; you and the Egyptian people have chosen a hero whom As-Sadat found in the arenas of challenge; a hero in war and peace; a war battle and the battles of construction; and a hero that has known the world and is known by the world that points to him with appreciation and admiration. Husni Mubarak is a hero of the great October war, the hero that planned, executed, fought and stormed as well as prepared the ground for the crossing [of the Suez Canal] and took part in shaping the great October victory. Husni Mubarak as an efficient planner was also an efficient fighter; he was sincere and capable in shouldering his responsibilities alongside the great leader. Thus the generation of July [revolution] was amalgamated with the October generation so that the march of victory in the history of the Egyptian people and the Arab nation's people will continue. Thus the July generation interacted with the October generation so that the banner of the glorious revolution will forever remain aloft.

This was the departed martyr's wish when he chose Husni Mubarak as the symbol of a whole generation and so the people unanimously agreed on him as a confirmation of the infinite continuity of the march of generations, the generations that create glory through revolution and protect the revolution through victory.

Brother citizens, members of the esteemed People's Assembly: Egypt is always Egypt with its civilization, nobility, deep-rootedness, and glorious history. Egypt's fate is to inspire and to be inspired only by its heritage and the values of its own noble people.

Thus Egypt shaped human civilization when it established the basis of the most ancient and oldest civilization in history. Thus Egypt preserved the heritage of the generations when it stood firm in time of adversity so that its objective would remain as eternal as its Nile River, which links Egypt with Sudan.

Thus, religions coexisted amicably in Egypt and thus invaders have retreated from it since the era of (?Uhmus) to the era of As-Sadat so that Egypt would forever remain the symbol of continuity. Thus has Egypt preserved the religion, civilization, culture, and language of Arabism. Thus has Egypt maintained its ties with the Arab nation -- maintained them through blood offers and leadership in the Arab nation's battles since the Battle of Hittin to that of October. It has given its nation knowledge and culture as well as building and construction; it has led and pioneered its nation in all the fields and arenas. Egypt has been patient with its nation; it did not withhold when the Arab peoples took from it, nor retreated when they attacked it, or renounced its affiliation to them. Gloating over its grief could only add to the sadness. Egypt's destiny is shaped by its duty and its leadership is not created by money or wealth. Egypt's history and weight are derived from its duty and sacrifices which direct its role in the present and its role of the future.

Therefore, Egypt in the era of Husni Mubarak, as it was in the era of Anwar and Jamal, will be foremost in giving and sacrificing.

Egypt will not stoop to rancor despite the gloating in hours of sadness. It will not slip in the face of trivialities for it is bigger. It will not react to rancor for it is greater. Egypt will continue its struggle for a just peace for it and for a nation that has and will always support it. Egypt has the ability to go to war and is the guarantor of peace. Egypt means abundance and prosperity. Egypt is hands that build and souls that are sacrificed. Egypt is the maker of victories and the imposer of peace. Husni's Egypt, like As-Sadat's Egypt, will always be the pillar of security and stability for all the Arabs from the ocean to the Gulf.

Brother citizens, members of the esteemed People's Assembly: I will not congratulate you on Mubarak because we are still in the arena of sadness, the wounds continue to bleed and the eyes are still full of tears. However, I pledge to my brother Mubarak, just as Anwar was my brother, to support him and be supported by him in realization of what As-Sadat believed in and in completion of what he began; namely, Egypt to derive its strength from Sudan and Sudan to derive its strength from Egypt, an indivisible security, a road that does not divide and an action that does not stop for the prosperity, freedom and sovereignty of both Egypt and Sudan. We will struggle together as one man for a united people and a common future and destiny for the people of the Nile valley.

I vow and pledge that, with Husni, I will continue what I began with As-Sadat on one course and for the same objective: the glory, prosperity and progress of the people of the Nile valley in Egypt and Sudan. God is my witness.

Brother members of the esteemed People's Assembly: Greetings to you, glory will be achieved through you and peace and security for the march of Egypt and the Egyptian people. It is for this that As-Sadat struggled and offered sacrifices and Husni Mubarak will continue the march of abundance. God takes what belongs to Him and praise be to God for what He gives. Success comes only from God. Peace and God's blessings be upon you.

Departs Cairo

NC141501 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 14 Oct (MENA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri and Mrs Numayri left Cairo this afternoon at the end of a 6-day visit to Egypt.

President Husni Mubarak and Mrs Mubarak were at Cairo International Airport to see off President Numayri and his wife.

OPPOSITION LEADER ASH-SHADHILI DISCUSSES EVENTS

LE MONDE Interview

PM141147 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Oct 81 p 3

[Paul Balta interview with exiled Egyptian National Front Leader Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili in Tripoli (Libya) on 12 October: "The Real Referendum Took Place During the Funeral"]

[Text] Tripoli -- Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, a pleasant, energetic, cheerful man, does not look 59 despite the fact that he is starting to go bald. He was wearing a blue bush shirt when he received us on Monday, 12 October in one of the buildings placed at his disposal by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. "We are speaking," he said, "on the behalf of the entire opposition inside and outside Egypt and have been doing so not only since As-Sadat's death but since the arrest of 5,000 oppositionists at the beginning of September, because those who were still vacillating joined us at that time."

Late that morning, surrounded by a dozen bodyguards, the "hero of the October war," as the posters recall, held his first press conference since As-Sadat's death in the offices of the front which he himself formed. At the back of the platform a native painter in bright colors showed him alongside An-Nasir in the midst of the Egyptian people. On the walls, elegantly written posters set the tone: "As-Sadat is deaf, long live Egypt!" "A curse on the traitors!"

During our tete-a-tete Ash-Shadhili returned to his press conference topics in more detail. The front -- whose symbol is three joined hands reaching up to the sky -- is a movement comprising five groups. He said: "The Nasirists, the liberals, the clerics, the Marxists and the independents; but it is open to all those who oppose dictatorship and autocracy." "The European press," he added, "has spoken of assassination and terrorism with regard to As-Sadat. I say that the courageous soldier who executed the traitor acted in the name of God and the Egyptian people and carried out a patriotic act. We condemn violence in democratic regimes. But in autocratic regimes, which are in themselves acts of violence, it is different because the only weapon the people have is the use of violence in return. Therefore we will use it in all its forms."

He was anxious to define his program. It is based on the restoration of democracy with the participation of all the parties expressing the people's different leanings, a government formed by Parliament and a president with limited power. Is he a Nasirist himself? "I am independent. I am for democracy as I have just described it. But on the economic level we will pursue a system close to that of An-Nasir, based on control, to enable a fairer social distribution of wealth."

Was there not some inconsistency between his two communiques? Ash-Shadhili replied that in the second communique dated 8 October he had stated: "Mubarak is not responsible for all (he stressed the word "all" and deplored the fact that the word had been omitted by many press organs -- Balta note) As-Sadat's mistakes." He explained that the National Front wanted to give him a chance, which he failed to take, hence the third communique described him as an "autocrat," "Mubarak could have taken advantage of As-Sadat's death to change policy. He has not done so. He has made his choice. Too bad for him. In any case the Constitution and oppressive laws he has inherited make Egypt a dictatorship."

When we pointed out to him that As-Sadat had the Camp David agreements approved by referendum, Ash-Shadhili replied: "The real referendum took place at the funeral. Where were the 11 million Egyptians who elected him and approved Camp David by a 99.9 percent vote?"

General ash-Shadhili added: "The police, the gendarmes and the army soldiers are our brothers. We know them, and I can tell you that there will be a national revolution." Nonetheless, he refrained from specifying when it would take place. Our interlocutor doubted that Egypt could take part in the next Arab summit in Fes at the end of November in present circumstances, because Mr Mubarak still supports the Camp David agreements which the Arab League member countries condemn. However, he said that he believed that a democratic regime would enable Egypt to rejoin the Arab family and regain its leadership role.

What did he think of Prince Fahd's peace plan?

[Answer] This plan does not achieve all that we want, but it contains many positive points. It could constitute a basis for discussion among the Arab brothers. In any event Egypt cannot solve its problem with Israel without consulting the other Arab states."

In conclusion, General ash-Shadhili stressed his movement's complete autonomy from Libya, although the latter is supporting it. "I go to the various rejection front countries according to my needs," he said. "I am here for the time being because Libya is close to Egypt."

While respecting the National Front's autonomy, Libya is giving considerable aid. While General ash-Shadhili was still in Algiers, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi made a statement at Sebha in the south of the country on 6 October, the day of As-Sadat's death, and the full text of this statement was only published on Monday by the weekly AS-SAHF AL-AKHDAR. The Libyan revolution guide summarized his views on Egypt in 10 points:

- 1 -- Any traitor who pursues As-Sadat's policy is sure to die. Power must return to the people and "Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, the Wafd Party, the clerics and the revolutionary forces should participate in it."
- 2 -- General ash-Shadhili must resume "the fight against Zionism" at the head of the army;
- 3 -- Al-Azhar University must once again become the citadel of the jihad;
- 4 -- The American "base" at Ra's Banas in Egypt must be swept away;
- 5 -- The rejection front countries will use their potential to help the Egyptian people;
- 6 -- The Libyan border will be opened again and Tobruk will be able to serve as a base for the Egyptian Army;
- 7 -- All As-Sadat's former aides who so request will be forgiven and welcomed in Libya;
- 8 -- The Libyan Army is the Egyptian Army's reserve force and "all its potential is at the disposal of its leader, Ash-Shadhili";
- 9 -- Ethiopia and Chad are with Egypt; Sudan is isolated;
- 10 -- The unique opportunity to bring Egypt back into the Arab family must be taken.

The general noted this Libyan support and commented: "We Egyptians have 7,000 years of history behind us. We follow nobody. I am anxious that Europe and the United States should know that we want democracy. Why do the European and American Governments advocate democracy in their countries and support autocracies in other countries?"

LE MATIN Interview

PM131209 Paris LE MATIN in French 9 Oct 81 p 10

[Jean-Louis Arnaud telephone interview with exiled Egyptian National Front Leader Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili: "we are giving Mubarak a chance" -- date not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: Does the front claim responsibility for Anwar as-Sadat's murder?

Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili: We proclaim that violence is the only course open to us for dealing with an autocratic regime, since we have lost any chance of expressing our views. Neither our organization nor I myself have said that we were claiming responsibility for the assassination. We merely claimed responsibility for it on behalf of the opposition as a whole.

LE MATIN: Was the Muslim Brotherhood involved?

Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili: I do not want to reveal any details, because that could be dangerous for people in Egypt. This murder surprised nobody. It did not even surprise As-Sadat, who changed his residence each night and was always accompanied by bodyguards.

LE MATIN: Did you know the date and time it would happen?

Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili: I have told you that I must be careful and give no details.

LE MATIN: How much influence does your organization have in the Egyptian Army?

Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili: I must keep silent about that, too. Our National Front comprises groups with very different ideologies, rightwing and leftwing, but all are agreed on struggling against the As-Sadat regime, against the Camp David agreements and for the restoration of democracy.

We have drafted three demands as an initial stage: The release of all political prisoners, an end to the 12-month state of emergency which has just been decreed, and a freeze on all As-Sadat's repressive laws.

LE MATIN: Do you want to change the Constitution?

Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili: Of course. We want a parliamentary republic. The present system is bound to engender dictatorship. Even a president who was an excellent man would become a dictator. What we suggest is a transitional period during which all the parties could make known the principles guiding their action, speak to the nation and use radio and television fairly.

LE MATIN: What do you think of Husni Mubarak?

Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili: He is not responsible for all As-Sadat's mistakes. We want to give him a chance to improve the regime himself. He was my friend and colleague during the October war. I know him very well. He is a good man, much better than As-Sadat, of course. If he continued along the same course it would be very sad. It would be impossible to remain on good terms with him and the violence would continue.

LE MATIN: Have you established contact with him indirectly?

Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili: No, we merely sent our message by radio.

LE MATIN: What do you think about a religious regime?

Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili: In the front I am regarded as an independent. It is on that basis that I am able to maintain a balance between the communists and the clerics, because we have Marxists as well as Muslims. But since we believe in democracy, we think that everybody has the right to speak.

LE MATIN: What about the USSR? Where do you stand on the international stage?

Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili: We believe in nonalignment whenever our own conflict with Israel is not concerned. We will decide on our position with regard to the USSR, the United States and any other country according to the position their governments adopt in the Israeli-Arab conflict.

LE MATIN: So you would favor the Russians' returning to Egypt?

Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili: You are at liberty to think that, if you believe that the Russians show us more friendship in this affair than the Americans.

LE MATIN: What about Al-Qadhdhafi?

Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili: Our relations with our brother Al-Qadhdhafi are the same as with all the Arab solidarity group members: Syria, Algeria, Democratic Yemen and Yasir 'Arafat's PLO. We ourselves are regarded as members of that group, since we intend to bring Egypt back into the Arab fold and since we are fighting the Camp David agreements.

LE MATIN: Do you intend to go to the Arab summit in Fes next month?

Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili: No.

Tripoli Press Conference

LD121707 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1520 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Oct (JANA) -- Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, leader of the opposition Egyptian National Front, has stressed that the killing of As-Sadat at the hands of the Egyptian people was a courageous national deed and was implemented on behalf of the people whom As-Sadat placed inside detention camps.

At a press conference this morning in Tripoli he said that the free Egyptians carried out the death sentence on As-Sadat on behalf of all the Arabs.

He added that after the killing of As-Sadat the Egyptian people will build a true democracy in Egypt and will destroy the dictatorial autocratic regime, and the people will make the decisions.

Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili explained that the Arab people accept nothing other than true democracy as an alternative for the regime, and that we will not haggle about this and still insist on realizing democracy, because when proper democracy is restored to Egypt the Egyptian people will be able to liberate Sinai and will be able to return to participation in the pan-Arab struggle.

He stressed that the Egyptian people will struggle for the liberation of Sinai, will expel the Israeli presence from it and will assume their role in the pan-Arab struggle against the Zionist presence. He also stressed that the Egyptian people will resort to revolutionary violence in order to ensure their legitimate rights, to prevent another As-Sadat from returning to Egypt and to prevent authority from being the monopoly of a head of a party or president of a state.

He stressed that the people taking over power in Egypt will destroy all political and economic problems and that the people will be the ones to decide.

He pointed out in his press conference, which was attended by press delegations from various friendly and sister countries, that he opposes the Camp David accords.

Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili condemned the Camp David accords. He pointed out that the main aims of these accords is to isolate Egypt totally from the Arab homeland, to weaken its armed forces and to force Egypt to become a satellite of the West.

He warned that continuing the dialogue under the shadow of these treacherous accords will enable Israel to defeat the rest of the Arab countries, and then it will be able once again to defeat Egypt itself and impose its power on the region for the sake of imperialist interests.

Lieutenant General ash-Shadhili stressed that Egypt's return to the fold of the Arab nation will strengthen the struggle of the Arab nation against the Zionist enemy and imperialism. He also stressed that the Camp David accords are not only contrary to the interests of the Egyptian people but also contrary to the interests of the whole Arab nation.

He spoke of the cohesion of the Egyptian people in the face of treachery and imperialist plots, and of their categorical rejection of As-Sadat's capitulation course. He stressed that the Egyptian people with their armed forces will wage a national revolution against dictatorship in order to establish democracy.

He said that in Egypt it is our right to choose the regime we want, and in fact we did so, it is the establishment of democracy, and we will fight for this. He added that we want to stress to the Europeans and Americans who support democracy in their countries and who reject this in our countries that we are determined to set up genuine democracy.

Lieutenant General ash-Shadhili condemned the participation of the agent regimes of Sudan, Somalia and Oman in the funeral of As-Sadat's corpse. He said that the Egyptian people consider them parties to the Camp David accords; moreover, we will oppose any other Arab country which joins this camp.

Lieutenant General ash-Shadhili stressed the strength of the opposition inside and outside Egypt. He pointed out that all sides of the opposition had coalesced with the National Front after the death of As-Sadat, the common enemy, and now we are speaking on behalf of the opposition inside and outside Egypt.

Lieutenant General ash-Shadhili condemned the American-European exhibition at As-Sadat's funeral. He said that this exhibition was against democracy and was in support of autocracy. In his statement, Lieutenant General ash-Shadhili stressed that the main issue with Israel is not local but the issue of all Arabs. Egypt had no right to settle this issue with Israel at the expense of other Arabs. The issue must be the focal point of the concern of all, taking into consideration that it is an Arab issue which must not be dealt with by one side alone.

Telephone Interview

PM131519 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 8 Oct 81 pp 1, 14

[Hamidah Na'na' telephone interview from Paris with exiled Egyptian National Front President Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili in Tripoli (Libya) on 7 October: "Mubarak Is Not Responsible for As-Sadat's Mistakes; He Calls for More Pan-Arab Nationalism That His Predecessor"]

[Excerpt] Paris -- Following is the text of the interview which took place by phone with Ash-Shadhili in Tripoli, Libya where he is currently staying.

[Question] Who is this Husni Mubarak?

[Answer] He is an officer who served with me before the October war. Later he was commander of the air force while I was chief of staff. He was an impeccable officer and there was good rapport between us. However, his recent ties with the As-Sadat regime leave me hesitant about evaluating his political position, although today I have issued a statement in which I have mentioned that I am leaving the door open for him and that I do not consider him responsible for As-Sadat's past mistakes. My hope is that he will seize this opportunity to amend his position and not follow the same political course that As-Sadat followed. If he should choose to follow the same course, our position toward him will be the same as we took toward his predecessor. However, if he should adopt a more nationalist, pan-Arab position we will reassess the stance which we held toward him when his name was tied so closely with the rule and policies of As-Sadat.

[Question] Who will rule Egypt in the coming period?

[Answer] This will be left to the Egyptian people, who are aware and capable of deciding this. We believe in true democracy, and what the Egyptian people decide we will follow.

[Question] Some news agencies called on you to rule immediately after As-Sadat's assassination.

[Answer] In any event we believe in true democracy, as I have said, not in a false democracy or the 90-percent democracy of As-Sadat. We have presented a number of demands in our statement. They are:

- 1 -- The immediate release of all those arrested.
- 2 -- The lifting of martial law.
- 3 -- The freezing of all the fascist, repressive legislation issued by As-Sadat, foremost among which are the shame law, the press law, and the legal practices law.

If these conditions are not met, then an atmosphere will exist in which the people can express their opinions freely.

[Question] If your return to Cairo is requested, what will your answer be?

[Answer] I am prepared to return to Egypt on condition that investigations are completed on all the accusations and the crimes with which As-Sadat charged me and that these investigations are made public. [answer ends]

In his statement Ash-Shadhili warned foreign powers against interfering in Egypt's internal affairs. He said: "The struggle for power in Egypt is an internal problem which concerns only the Arab people in Egypt, and we will not tolerate intervention by any foreign power in this struggle."

Ash-Shadhili said that he would wait for the new Egyptian president's policy before clarifying his position.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 491

JN141652 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Oct (INA) -- During the past 24 hours the Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted fresh losses on the Iranian enemy. These amounted to 103 killed and various military equipment destroyed.

Communique No 491, issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening, said that the other known enemy losses were the destruction of 3 tanks, 2 personnel carriers, 2 armored cars, 9 vehicles, 3 guns, 2 stockpiles of hardware, 2 observation posts and 2 excavators. Following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With great faith and confidence, our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors. Following are the results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Our forward units hit the enemy concentrations opposite our positions in the Shush region, inflicting massive losses. The known ones are 37 killed and 1 tank, 3 vehicles and 3 guns destroyed. Our helicopters also destroyed one tank and one personnel carrier in the same region.
- B. Our forward units hit the enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan region, killing 24 and destroying 1 tank, 2 vehicles, one of which was loaded with hardware; 1 excavator; and 1 stockpile of hardware.
- C. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite the positions of one of our forward units in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. Our forces hit it and forced it to retreat after killing 14 and destroying 1 personnel carrier. One stockpile of hardware and one observation post were also destroyed in the same region.
- D. Seven killed and three vehicles and one excavator destroyed in the Dezful region.
- E. Eight killed and one observation post destroyed in the Mimak region opposite the positions of one of our forward units in Sayf Sa'd.
- F. Six killed in the Nowsud region.
- G. Four killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
- H. Two killed in the Sumar region.
- I. One killed in the Ahvaz region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 103 killed and 3 tanks, 2 personnel carriers, 2 armored cars, 9 vehicles, 3 guns, 2 excavators, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Ten martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One vehicle and one mortar damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 October 1981

TWO IRANIAN WARPLANES REPORTED IN SYRIA 14 OCT

JN141729 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1723 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Oct (INA) -- It was learned from responsible sources here tonight that two Iranian warplanes landed in Syrian territory at noon today in order to prepare to carry out aggressive acts against Iraqi targets.

The responsible sources asserted that the two Iranian warplanes landed on Syrian territory at about 1200 today.

Minister of Information and Culture Latif Jasim ad-Dulaymi announced at the beginning of this month that a number of Iranian planes had for some time been stationed at Syrian airfields.

It is to be recalled that Iraqi military sources have asserted that the Iranian enemy planes attacked Al-Walid airfield on 4 April via Syrian airspace. These planes returned to Syria after carrying out the operation.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE

JN141000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Oct (INA) -- Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, arrived here today to head his country's delegation to the fifth session of the Iraqi-Romanian Joint Committee for Economic and Trade Cooperation to begin here today. He stated that he is carrying a written message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to President Saddam Husayn on bilateral cooperation and friendship.

Dinca expressed hope that the joint technical cooperation committee will emerge with positive results to contribute to the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He underlined his country's desire to promote relations between Iraq and Romania based on respect for the principles of national sovereignty, independence and nonintervention in domestic affairs.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM NICARAGUA

JN121250 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and trade minister, has received a written message addressed to President Saddam Husayn from the Revolutionary Council in Nicaragua. The message was conveyed by Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca when he and his delegation were received by Hasan 'Ali this morning. The promotion of bilateral trade and economic relations was discussed.

SADDAM HUSAYN CONGRATULATES PDRY LEADER

JN150820 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Oct (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has sent a cable of congratulations to PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on Yemeni National Day. In the cable, President Saddam Husayn expressed his heartfelt congratulations and warmest greetings to the Yemeni people, wishing them continued progress and prosperity.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH URUGUAY

JN131304 Baghdad INA in English 1212 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Oct (INA) -- Iraq and Uruguay decided today to establish diplomatic relations. An official source said the relations between the two countries will be at ambassadorial level.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION TO SUPPLY 2 AWACS TO EGYPT

TA141613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The U.S. Administration intends to supply Egypt with two AWACS intelligence-gathering aircraft of the same type as the five aircraft it plans to sell Saudi Arabia. Because of Egypt's difficult economic situation, it is assumed that Cairo will not be asked to pay for the aircraft, each of which costs approximately \$1 billion. This was reported by Western diplomatic sources in Cairo.

This deal, if carried out, will require congressional approval, but less objection to it is expected than to the Saudi deal. The shipment of the AWACS aircraft comes in the wake of Alexander Haig's promise to increase U.S. aid to Egypt after President as-Sadat's assassination.

House Vote on AWACS

TA142000 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] By a vote of 301 to 112, the U.S. House of Representatives turned down President Reagan's proposal to sell AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia.

Our correspondent in the United States, Dan Raviv, reports that during the vote, which was held less than an hour ago, observers were surprised at the large majority against the deal. However, the AWACS deal has not yet been struck off the agenda. A key vote will be held next week in the Senate, and only if it is rejected there, will it not be implemented.

Jerusalem Arabic Report

JN142118 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 2030 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The U.S. Congress today rejected by an overwhelming majority the U.S. Administration's plan to supply AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, 301 to 101. Our correspondent in Washington says that one congressman abstained and 20 others did not vote. Our correspondent adds that most of those who object to the deal are members of the Democratic Party bloc. There is also a great number of opposing the deal from the Republican Party.

The correspondent further adds that the congressional rejection of the deal is not enough to defeat it because it can be passed by a majority either in the Congress or in the Senate. Hence, the administration is exerting efforts to convince Senate members to vote in favor of the deal.

Tonight, four U.S. Senate members declared that they had abandoned their opposition to the AWACS deal following a meeting they had had with President Reagan. They said they were now convinced of President Reagan's promise that U.S. experts would participate in the collection of data by AWACS planes. Reagan will meet tonight with nine more senators in order to convince them to vote in favor of the deal.

The Senate will vote on the deal within the next 2 weeks.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. MOTIVES BEHIND AWACS DEAL

TA091156 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Oct 81 p 14

[Yosef Harif commentary: "The Saudis Are Gathering the PLO Under the Wings of Their AWACS -- Begin Said Immediately After the Assassination"]

[Excerpts] Last Tuesday Prime Minister Menahem Begin sat glued to the radio, trying to hear about the tragic events in Egypt following the attempt on President As-Sadat's life. When it was reported that As-Sadat had died -- so the radio reported -- terrorist leader Yasir 'Arafat declared that he was "shaking the hands of his assassins."

Begin seemed not to believe his ears and repeated the announcer's words: "Shaking the hands of his assassins..."

He immediately collected himself: Well, of course, naturally, this is the PLO...The same PLO that the Saudis are so worried about and which they have gathered under their wings...under the wings of their AWACS.

It can be gathered from the way the U.S. Administration has been waging its struggle against the opponents of the AWACS deal that only Israel stands in its way to the successful conclusion of the arms deal with Saudi Arabia. The truth, of course, is different: Among the leaders of the AWACS opponents among members of Congress are people known for their anti-Israeli positions, if not for their downright hostility toward it. Yet President Reagan never forgets to mention in his persuasion campaigns, which has gone into high gear this week, that the deal with Saudi Arabia is important for U.S. security and is good for Israel.

With all due respect to the President and his administration, why do they think they know what is good for Israel on such a matter? In general, experience has shown that on every issue where previous U.S. Administrations had clashed with Israel and they had to persuade Israel and the U.S. public to support them, this sterile argument, that this is "for the good of Israel," can be found repeatedly.

The Reagan Administration inherited the "AWACS" deal from Carter, and for reasons of its own regards itself committed to fulfilling it. But does this mean that it must also argue that the deal is "beneficial to Israel?" It is highly questionable whether this is for the good of the United States, despite the phalanx of reasons the administration has been forced to invent in its fight against Congress and Senate on the one hand and Israel on the other. But are Reagan and Haig really convinced that by carrying out the arms deal with Saudi Arabia they are doing good for Israel? They may be -- as they are hoping -- doing good for the U.S. economy, thanks to the \$8.5 billion they will be getting from the Saudis for the aircraft and the various accessories. But why should they toil so hard to convince the opponents that this is also "for Israel's good?"

The fact is that the AWACS deal is not an Israeli problem; it is first and foremost a U.S. problem that Israel can be negatively affected by. But is it merely a coincidence that the vast majority of opponents hardly ever includes the Israeli position among its reasons for objecting to the deal with Saudi Arabia?

They object to it for purely U.S. reasons. That is why you can find people outside the administration who consistently criticize Israel's policy and who usually totally support anti-Israeli policy objecting to this deal. What opponents have in common is the argument that Saudi Arabia does not need this equipment and that the AWACS might end up like all the fantastic U.S. equipment in Iran after the Shah's downfall.

The U.S. Administration can argue that the AWACS deal is a cornerstone for a new policy aimed at reconstituting U.S. prowess and credibility in the Middle East. It can claim that this is necessary in order to get Saudi Arabia to renew its faith in Washington. It can say that it is required by U.S. security demands, but all these arguments are unconvincing, because they are not credible. Only one argument sounds plausible: That the United States, in its economic predicament -- with 9 million unemployed and a 15-percent rate of inflation -- needs the \$8.5 billion from Saudi Arabia. Another argument also sounds convincing: That if the Saudis do not buy the AWACS, after a similar deal with Iran had been called off by events, the cost of the aircraft would be tremendous and the air force would probably be unable to bear the financial burden forced upon it. But what have these to do with all the "security" reasons the Reagan Administration has likewise been using?

One argument intended to impress the opponents of the deal and persuade them to change their minds is connected with the Soviets: The need to strengthen Saudi Arabia so that it will be able to carry out the mission of curbing the continued Soviet expansionism in the region.

Let us, for one moment, assume that this is so. Do the Saudis not have sufficient arms? The intelligence-gathering missions are anyhow being carried out by the four AWACS in Saudi Arabia under U.S. control.

Military experts will point out that in the Saudi defense budget (for fiscal 1979-1980), which amounted to more than \$14 billion (compared to \$1.62 billion Israel spent at the same time for its own defense), Saudi Arabia was able to buy lots of goodies, both from the United States and from Western Europe. Saudi Arabia has an army of 45,000 troops and already today has, for example, more tanks than crews that can operate them. The same with regard to the aircraft. Will additional equipment make Saudi Arabia any stronger? Is not the "theory" that Saudi Arabia will be able to curb Soviet expansionism crassly ludicrous? And if the idea is that Saudi Arabia should not do the job alone, then why does it need all the great arms involved in the new deal toward which Reagan has mustered all his weight?

Saudi Arabia's friendship is no doubt important for the United States. But how did Adm Stansfield Turner, the former CIA chief, put it: "The Saudis are our friends, but the supply of AWACS is not a friendly act because it does not fall in line with their interests."

Apparently, by the time the Reagan administration was able to rehabilitate the ties with Saudi Arabia, it also exposed all the negative aspects in the nature of these relations between Washington and Riyadh.

Past history has shown that Saudi Arabia, whose entire existence as an independent country actually depends on U.S. favors, has acted contrary to U.S. interests. Even though that case was definitely in Saudi Arabia's interest, too, in 1962 it stopped that lease of U.S. air base near the oilfield at Zahran. In 1973 it imposed an oil embargo on the pretext that it was in reaction to the aid Israel during the Yom Kippur war, but after some time the Saudi oil minister, Shaykh Yamani, disclosed the real truth: it was a purely economic calculation....

Are Congress and Senate to believe that this corrupt regime in Saudi Arabia is also for the good of the United States as well as Israel? For the good of the United States -- perhaps, perhaps; but for the good of Israel? The Saudis did not construct their new bases in the area where Soviet danger is lurking through its satellites South Yemen and Ethiopia; rather, they were built in the southwestern part of the peninsula, or, in other words, close to Israel.

The question can similarly be asked regarding the Saudi attitude toward the United States: Saudi Arabia supports the PLO, supported Iraq against Iran and also funnels a lot of funds to Syria -- all of which are Soviet satellites. Will Saudi Arabia be tightened? Is this the way, to supply every demand of theirs? Including the AWACS?

Let us assume that if they get what they want the Saudis might become a bit more amenable. Then why should Israel be incorporated in the deal? The dangers to Israel are well known. What are the opportunities in return? Do we hear that Saudi Arabia has taken back its call for a jihad against Israel? Has it reneged on its support for the PLO? Retracted its objection to the Camp David accords? Is it prepared to accept, even quietly, that ultimately it also shares common interests with Israel, "the strategic ally of the United States?"

Truly, there is no reason to "pray" -- as the prime minister expressed it -- for the success of the AWACS deal. On the contrary, everything should be done to foil it. Israel, with all its limitations, pointed out -- as it should have -- the dangers this dubious U.S.-Saudi deal involves. Israel has no reason to fear a "confrontation" with the President or his "anger" with which attempts have been made to intimidate it.

The prime minister's conviction in the righteousness of his struggle against the AWACS deal is firm and has no need whatsoever of any further reinforcement. However, the tragic event of the murder of As-Sadat, the President of a country like Egypt which is more stable than Saudi Arabia, has merely served to deepen this faith in him. Speaking to ministers the day after As-Sadat was killed, the prime minister on impulse: Now they will have to think once again on what we have been telling them all the time. It is a pity that such a disaster had to occur for them to open their eyes. "They" -- meaning the U.S. administration, naturally.

But already on the same day we heard that the administration believes that the tragic event in Egypt only strengthens the administration's conviction that the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia should be supported.

It appears that out of the respect he cherishes for the memory of Anwar As-Sadat, whom Begin had defined as "not only a partner, but also a friend," he did not wish to act as the Washington administration did and take advantage of the tragic event in its argument with the U.S. administration over the AWACS. But if someone there has already raised the issue for the sake of "promoting the sale" of the AWACS and other equipment to Saudi Arabia, there is no doubt that the prime minister will also find a way to illustrate the awful implication of such a deal with Saudi Arabia, precisely now, when everyone can see what can happen to Arab rulers and what can be the fate of all the arsenals of sophisticated arms piling up in their countries when one bullet -- a conventional and unsophisticated cartridge -- can change the Middle East situation from one end to the other.

BEGIN MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT MUBARAK RELEASED

TA141730 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1659 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Government press office release of 14 October message from Prime Minister Begin to Egyptian President Mubarak]

[Text] Jerusalem, 14 Oct -- Please accept my warmest congratulations on the occasion of the affirmation by referendum of your election as president of Egypt. I wish you success in fulfilling the great role the Egyptian nation has entrusted you. I know that we can again reaffirm the pledges we gave one another during our meeting in Cairo, namely, peace forever, the peace process will continue.

My wife joins me in extending personal congratulations to Mrs Mubarak and yourself.

[Signed] Menahem Begin

MAPAM Congratulates Mubarak

TA141915 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1755 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Tel Aviv, 14 Oct -- MAPAM secretary general, Victor Shem-Tov, has sent a congratulatory message -- formulated in the course of a MAPAM Center meeting -- to Husni Mubarak upon his election to the presidency of Egypt. The secretary general expressed the hope that during Mubarak's term of office peace between Israel and Egypt will be strengthened and the peace process will continue until a comprehensive peace agreement is reached in the region. The peace would include an agreed-upon solution to the Palestinian problem, the message said.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR ON MUBARAK'S POLICY

TA141527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Egypt's ambassador to Israel, Sa'd Murtada, regards President Mubarak as a loyal leader who will fulfill his nation's wishes. In a talk with our correspondent, Bassam Ja'bar, the ambassador said that the results of the referendum prove that the entire Egyptian nation supports peace and the continuation of the policy of President as-Sadat who sacrificed his life for his principles. President Mubarak will continue with his predecessor's policy, not only in foreign affairs, but also in domestic policy, the ambassador said.

'DISMAYED' OVER MUBARAK'S REMARKS ON JERUSALEM

TA141023 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Oct 81 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Egyptian President-Designate Husni Mubarak's declarations of the need to restore Arab sovereignty to Jerusalem, in addition to the attainment of self-determination for the Palestinians, were received with dismay in Jerusalem.

Political circles in Jerusalem said it was too early to conclude what the policy positions of Egypt's president-designate would be, but the evaluation reached at top-level consultations is that Mubarak is liable to adopt a sharper and tougher policy line than that of President as-Sadat, trying to exploit the delicate situation in Egypt after As-Sadat's death to solicit U.S. pressure on Israel.

According to these evaluations, Mubarak might adopt some ideas of his political adviser 'Usamah al-Baz, who is considered to be extreme in his political views concerning the realization of the autonomy plan and the broadening of peace with Israel.

Al-Baz is considered to be a supporter of an aggressive foreign policy in everything connected with the future of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

The president-designate's statements and moves are being watched with great care in Jerusalem. His declarations yesterday are in line with the views of the late President As-Sadat. The sources in Jerusalem emphasize, however, the As-Sadat knew how to adopt a flexible line during times of crisis to enable negotiations to continue.

Even though Mubarak's commitment to the peace process and his decision to continue the close relationship with the United States were welcomed in Jerusalem, it was also estimated that, at least in the near future, the United States might try to bolster the Egyptian president and adopt steps that may appear to harm Israel's interests.

'Sources' React

TA141957 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem do not regard the remarks by the president of Egypt, Husni Mubarak, about the return of east Jerusalem to the Palestinians and the establishment of a Palestinian entity as any deviation from similar remarks made in the past by the late President Anwar as-Sadat. Those circles told our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram that there were differences of opinion between Israel and Egypt but this did not have to affect the peace process.

BURG ON NO POSSIBLE 'GESTURES' TO EGYPT

TA141426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Autonomy Affairs, Dr Yosef Burg, has said that while the governmental condolence delegation was in Cairo, it was only the Americans who raised the question of Israeli gestures to Egypt, while the Egyptians did not mention the issue at all.

While on a tour of the Golan Heights, Dr Burg told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that after As-Sadat's funeral on Saturday evening, the Israeli delegation replied to the Americans unambiguously that there would not be any gestures. Dr Burg also added that, from talks he had held over the last few days with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ali and his deputy, Ghali, he had learned that the Egyptians, like the Israelis, were very interested in resuming the autonomy talks.

SHAMIR: EGYPT, AWACS, PEACE PLAN, FRANCE

TA141643 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed on "News Conference" program by moderator Arye Golan and correspondents Razi Barqay and Ze'ev Kohen -- live in studio]

[Excerpts] [Question] Good day to the listeners, good day to you, Mr Foreign Minister, Mr Shamir, on 9 October you attended the funeral of the president of Egypt, Anwar as-Sadat, in Cairo and because of the Sabbath, you, the members of the Israeli delegation, walked about 2 km. What did you think about during those moments, as one who once did not vote for the peace agreements?

[Answer] Well, I thought about the event we were attending, about the twists and turns of fate, about the results that may come from what has occurred in Egypt, about the future, and what will happen in our country, in Israel.

[Question] Did you come to any conclusions?

[Answer] I wish I had. They were thoughts and, of course, we will have to put the thoughts to the test every day. Conclusions will be drawn in the course of time.

[Golan] I forgot to point out that my two colleagues, Razi Barqay and Ze'ev Kohen are also in the studio to also ask you questions. I suggest that Razi ask one.

[Question] Mr Shamir, we hear very firm statements by President Mubarak. Two of his statements will certainly generate a reaction, not necessarily a sympathetic one, from Israel. He speaks about self-determination for the Palestinians, he speaks about Arab Jerusalem. What do you have to say, as a first reaction, to those remarks by Mubarak?

[Answer] There is nothing new in these statements. We have heard them in the past. By the way, in referring to that announcement by President Mubarak you did not mention the need for pressuring Israel. As in the past so in the future there will be no need for such efforts. They are of no use. Israel's positions are dictated by our desire for peace and the vital interests of our existence and security and Israel will insist on everything that it considers to be justified and vital and pressure will be of no use. As for Palestinian self-determination or a Palestinian state, an Arab Jerusalem, it is as clear as day that these are positions that Israel has never agreed to and will not ever accept. Therefore, these statements do not contribute to the peace negotiations.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, the secretary of the Arab League sent Husni Mubarak a condolence message on As-Sadat's death in an attempt, so it is said, to bring Egypt back into the fold of the Arab League. Is there no fear that these attempts will indeed succeed and Egypt will abandon the road of peace in the aim of reentering the Arab world's fold?

[Answer] We are in a period in which not all is clear. Something has happened in Egypt, something shocking and appalling and there are expectations or fears about various changes and reversals. If we judge according to what was told to us, then there will not be any basic change in what has occurred to date as a part of the relations between Israel and Egypt. That is, the peace process will continue as it was during President as-Sadat's life, but time will tell.

[Question] But, sir, is there no room for second thoughts, for a reassessment, at this stage, in which we are now before the withdrawal from the remainder of Sinai which is in our possession?

[Answer] It is always possible to think -- to everything that occurs and we must listen, with great alertness -- to everything that occurs and everything that is expressed but, at the same time, if Egypt's position is that the peace process must continue then our position, too, cannot be different from that -- the peace process is continuing and the peace process means everything that is involved.

[Question] Mr Shamir, how can Israel contribute to the reinforcement of the moderate wing in the Arab world and the strengthening of the moderate wing in Egypt? We hear on the news that the Americans are asking us for gestures of various kinds. A few minutes ago you spoke about pressure. Have the Americans, then, asked us to make a complete freeze on settlements in Judaea and Samaria and, if so, what was the answer?

[Answer] Israel made enormous concessions at Camp David. Israel took upon itself great dangers at Camp David. What has happened in Egypt had added to the risks Israel has taken upon itself, I believe no element in the world interested in the achievement of full peace in the Middle East should add to Israel's risks. Instead, they should make things easier for it and decrease the dangers. I do not think that Israel should, today, pay anything, in certain gestures, for what fell upon Egypt, for what occurred in Egypt. It has done the maximum demanded of it for the sake of peace. There have been some ideas, some thoughts have been raised, they were not demands nor were they pressures. I also read today that the Egyptian defense minister also said: What is the point in shortening the period of withdrawal? After all, in any case it is a matter of several months. So I do not see any point in any special gestures. What is needed is one thing: Both sides must be faithful, with complete loyalty, to the spirit and letter of the Camp David agreements.

[Question] You mention the matter of bringing the withdrawal forward, but we asked about gestures on the issue of settlements. Is Israel considering such a gesture, to freeze settlement of Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] Israel is not considering doing things it is not committed to doing.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, Husni Mubarak was the commander of the air force during the war [Yom Kippur War]. He is depicted here as a hard man; at least, by the media. You spoke with him, did you get the impression that Egypt, today, will take up harder positions, in your opinion?

[Answer] It is hard to judge according to short conversations and according to what was said and related over the media. We must wait and see. If there is a matter of hardness, altogether, this is not a question of character traits, this is one of a political line. This is a question of policy. Will the policy of the new Egyptian government be one of peace -- that of Camp David -- as it is declaring, or will it be a different policy?

[Question] How does it look today?

[Answer] I believe it is too early to say. According to what we heard, it is an exact continuation of As-Sadat's policy. Someone can say that what was said even before, or after As-Sadat's funeral, when Egypt was in a state of shock and it appears to me that it is still in a state of shock, it may be that these remarks should be accepted as they appear. Therefore I would suggest that we wait for some time, until matters are clearer and more understandable.

[Question] And, in the meantime, the United States is not waiting and it is making declarations of support for the new regime in Egypt, for the new rule in Egypt and it is also doing various things to help Mubarak to stabilize his rule. We heard that U.S. Secretary of State Haig has also described Egypt as the United States' best friend in the Middle East. Again, the classic question: This aid to Egypt and the emphasis on its importance to the United States at this time, will this not be at Israel's expense?

[Answer] I hope not. Altogether, it is natural that the United States, which regards Egypt as a loyal ally among the Arab countries in the region, stands at its right side at this difficult time. It is understandable and we have grounds to believe that this will not be at the expense of Israel's interests.

[Question] Mr Shamir, the United States is also prepared to aid Sudan and Egypt in their war -- a verbal war at present -- with Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi. Will Israel also be prepared to consider aid, if requested, to Egypt, perhaps to Sudan as well, in this campaign?

[Answer] Well, these are matters connected with complicated political-strategic problems and we do not want to discuss them at this time.

[Question] In general, were any relations begun between us and the Sudanese ruler, Numayri, while you were in Egypt? It was said, written, that the prime minister shook his hand, because....

[Answer] Well, if a handshake is a political event, then there were handshakes....

[Question] Is a handshake a political event?

[Answer] Not exactly. It is a certain gesture, but there was nothing more than that.

[Question] If we are already speaking about strategic issues, today President Reagan proposed restrictions on the use of the AWACS and he said that, in his proposal to the Senate, there is some sort of compromise: To restrict the field of activity of the planes, to guarantee that secret material, classified material, will not fall into the hands of a country that the United States does not want it to reach. What is your opinion of these proposals?

[Answer] I have not seen that paper, I have not heard the precise details of these proposals....

[Question] Do you....

[Answer] But I know the manufacturers of all these proposals and programs and I think that this does not and will not change our position, because, in our view, if Saudi Arabia has this sophisticated AWACS weapon in its possession it will be a danger to our security and it is not all important what the Saudi authorities declare -- and they have not yet declared anything -- and what they promise, nor have they yet promised anything, because, when they have that weapon in their possession, they will behave as their interests and as the pressures on them dictate.

[Question] But a man as sober as you certainly takes into account the anger our position is arousing in Washington.

[Answer] It is not arousing anger. The political elements in the United States understand our position and Secretary of State Haig expressed this straight to the point: He said Israel is entitled and even must express its fears when it is a matter involving its security. The United States also has other considerations.

[Question] There was also another statement by the President himself, who spoke about the fact that the United States cannot put up with intervention by other countries in its foreign policy.

[Answer] That is not exactly what he said, but, of course, we were not asked about the contents of that announcement.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, another issue connected with Saudi Arabia, which appeared in the news today, is the Saudi peace plan. That is what Prince Fahd's eight-point program is called. We hear that the foreign ministers of the EEC have decided to base their peace initiative on that plan by Fahd. We hear that 'Arafat, in Tokyo, has announced that he supports that plan. There are also voices in Egypt expressing support for this plan. What is Israel's reaction?

[Answer] The same day the manifesto -- that manifested by Prince Fahd -- appeared, we announced that it was not a plan, it was not a peace plan, it was just a collection of sections from anti-Israeli resolutions by the United Nations and the Arab Summit conferences. There is not even recognition of Israel in them, as the secretary of the Arab League explained yesterday, I think, or the day before. This is not a peace plan. It is a plan for the phased destruction of Israel. Israel will not accept such a plan. Israel will oppose such a plan and all those who are building on it are building on sand.

[Question] You say it is a plan for a phased destruction of Israel, but Egypt, too, official Egyptian spokesman, President as-Sadat himself in his time, and now his heirs, are also saying that this plan does not contradict the Camp David agreements.

[Answer] As-Sadat did not say that. As-Sadat said that there was nothing new in that plan. He said to Fahd: If you have any plans and ideas, come and join the negotiations, the peace negotiations. While his heir has not said that the plan does not contradict Camp David, he said Egypt is prepared to agree to it. [sentence as heard] Only one condition is missing: Israel must agree to the plan. After all, no peace plan will be accepted, or be realistic, and it does not matter from whom it comes and from what source it comes, if Israel does not accept it. To this day, the only plan that has been accepted by Israel and by an Arab element is the Camp David program.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, the EEC foreign ministers have also decided to discuss the proposal and they may very well accept it. The question is, how will we repel such a general offensive?

[Answer] The EEC countries decided to examine it, to check it, for the EEC countries, anything that comes from Saudi Arabia has a certain weight and this provides another opportunity for several European statesmen to make a pilgrimage to Mecca -- in this case, to Riyadh -- in order to make certain deals they are interested in or discuss a plan. But we have already seen various views and proposals by European and other countries and they are already behind us. This plan, too, will be behind us.

[Question] To put it crudely, you are completely eliminating this plan and the question is, do you not see in it, for all that, positive aspect, the very fact that the plan says that the countries of the region will all be able to live together and keep the peace and their own sovereignty. It is true that Israel is not mentioned, but it does say the countries of the area.

[Answer] To my great regret, there is nothing positive in it, if there was, I would welcome it.

[Question] There was one minister who did find something positive in it, Minister Berman, when he was in office.

[Answer] Fine, so when you have the chance, ask him. But that plan speaks about a complete Israeli concession on Jerusalem, about the fact that Jerusalem will be the capital of the Palestinian state. That plan speaks about a complete Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 lines without any peace negotiations and other things of this sort. Such plans must be rejected by Israel, out of hand.

[Question] This being so, I will again concentrate on the matter of the plan and ask you, again, a personal question, Mr Shamir. Let us assume that plan does indeed speak, and we know that it does speak about all the things you have mentioned. Let us assume that after Israel's withdrawal to the 1967 lines and western Jerusalem, the Arab part of Jerusalem returns to being a sort of Palestinians entity and if it becomes clear that such a plan brings peace to Israel, an Israel, it is true, small, pushed into its former borders, but an Israel that lives in peace, and if you were convinced that this would happen, would you then think that the plan would lead to the destruction of Israel in stages?

[Answer] Any plan that makes the state of Israel smaller that has a complete withdrawal to the 1967 lines, that has a concession on Jerusalem, is not a peace plan. Under those conditions Israel would not be able to live in peace, it would not be able to exist at all and certainly not in peace. This is a fact, that plan contradicts peace.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, with your permission, I think that we have understood your position on the matter of the Saudi plan very well. You returned to Israel a week ago from a month's stay in the United States and you met very many foreign ministers there, from many countries and you met with Andrey Gromyko and you had a talk. In the meantime, in the time that has passed since the talk with Gromyko, has there been a continuation of that contact?

[Answer] Well, matters are not conducted so quickly, also not in the political and diplomatic worlds. I hope there will be some sort of continuation. For the moment I cannot say anything.

[Question] And, again, Mr Foreign Minister, from time to time reports are published in Israel, and hints are circulated, about an upcoming renewal of our diplomatic relations with several of the African countries. Can you disclose to us the names of the countries?

[Answer] We will be able to disclose this when we can announce a renewal of diplomatic relations.

[Question] All the same....

[Answer] Until then, as long as contacts are being held, debates and talks are being held, we must be discreet and we must keep quiet.

[Question] When will the announcement about the renewal of relations come?

[Answer] When their renewal is decided upon.

[Question] When?

[Answer] I cannot give any time frame at the moment.

[Question] Are you optimistic? Will relations soon be renewed?

[Answer] I am optimistic, because I believe that we will reach a renewal of relations with the countries of the Third World, with many of the countries of the Third World. I cannot, to my regret, say today if it will be soon or not so soon. I hope it will come.

[Question] I would like to ask the next question about our relations with France. It seems that there is a new era, a new chapter in our relations with France. Mitterrand is scheduled to come here in February. What can we expect in our relations with France? That is the first question. In addition, today or yesterday we heard a very strange statement by the foreign minister, your French counterpart, Claude Cheysson, who said As-Sadat's death had removed an obstacle on the road to peace, was this a slip of the tongue?

[Answer] Well, we hope that there will be a change in France's policy, in any event, in the relations between Israel and France, perhaps that would be more precise. Mitterrand, President Mitterrand is firm in his intention to improve relations with Israel and this will, I hope, be expressed when he visits here at the beginning of February next year and perhaps also in his foreign minister's visit, to be made before that. Relations between Israel and France, as you know, over the past few years, have not been of the best, they were tense, there was almost a complete severance. There is hope that there will be an improvement in several fields, although the substantive differences of opinion over the way to solve the area's problems will remain. Perhaps there will also be some change in them, as we know President Mitterrand's views. As for the latest declaration by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, I do not want to comment on it because I do not want to add to the attacks already made by the French media.

[Question] Do you not, sir, have the feeling that France is sending double messages to us at the moment: On the one hand the pleasant voice of President Mitterrand and his adviser, Attali, who was here in Israel and, on the other hand, Claude Cheysson who met 'Arafat, and made the kind of declarations he has?

[Answer] In general, in politics one does not play only one tune. This is the rule, and it holds true not only in France. There are different nuances, different styles, but I would not say that here there is some calculated division between the French president and his foreign minister. When I met with the French foreign minister he explained his positions to me. We did not manage to exhaust everything but he discussed those things that seem contradictory to us. We will continue this debate when he comes here, but I am not looking forward to our persuading him of the justice of our cause. Our goal, rather, is to resume the dialogue with France and improve our relations as well as derive a benefit from that improvement.

[Question] Speaking of Europe, I would like to cross the channel and ask you a question on England: It seems to me that in our relations with England we also have not been too satisfied and pleased. It seems to me that compared with our propaganda, the Arab countries' propaganda is flourishing with the PLO operating in the campuses and increasing its power. Is our information campaign not lacking something?

[Answer] I do not think one can put the entire blame on the information campaign. After all, countries' positions are not determined by the ability of propagandists; they are determined primarily by interests. Of course, the propaganda also plays a certain role, especially in some countries. In Britain, to my deep regret, at present in the British Foreign Office we have been encountering some negative attitude going beyond events within the EEC countries and this, I would say, has historic foundations. It cannot even be explained as stemming from British interests alone, although they are part of it. At the same time, I would say, as a counterbalance, that the entire picture is not gloomy: There are also good parts to it, some rather bright aspects in relations between ourselves and England in various fields.

[Question] What do you mean by historic reasons?

[Answer] There is some objection among certain circles in Britain to accept the existence of the state....

[Question] Is this the colonial policy?

[Answer] Yes, the colonial policy is something like this and it can still be observed to this very day, particularly in the British Foreign Office. I would not say this applies to public opinion, but it does to the British Foreign Office. This is something irrational.

[Question] There is one issue that people in Israel have been mulling over for a long time: The transfer of the prime minister's office to east Jerusalem. What do you think about this?

[Answer] I do not know whether or not this issue is up for discussion at all. In any event, if the Cabinet decides on it at some juncture, or if the prime minister decides to do it some time, I would not regard it as a far-reaching political change. I have explained once that as far as I am concerned, only one Jerusalem exists and the location or address of the prime minister's office or any other office is not at all important. It can be on any street and there is all the justification and all the right to move the office to one place or another.

[Question] But, by the same token, you could say -- or perhaps you are actually saying this or hinting at it -- that it makes no difference? That the office can remain in its present location?

[Answer] It can stay or it can move, and no one can come and demand that we do not do it. It depends on us.

[Question] But as foreign minister, would this not harm our international relations if the office moves to the eastern part of the city?

[Answer] I do not believe this will have any impact or change in any way these relations. Everyone knows our position regarding Jerusalem.

[Question] Sir, I would like to move a bit northward from Jerusalem, to our border with Lebanon. We gave the Americans time to get the missiles removed, but they are still there. How long will we wait?

[Answer] We said then and we are saying now that we will not wait forever. However, we gave a certain period of time to the United States and we still expect the United States to fulfill its word.

[Question] We still need to resort to that term that cropped up on the news some months ago: Until when? In other words, is there a line beyond which we will not be prepared to wait any longer?

[Answer] We have not set an ultimatum.

[Question] We are approaching the end of the program, Mr Shamir, and my question, finally, is related to your recent statements: In the wake of As-Sadat's death, in view of a very difficult political situation -- a serious situation in the north -- would you, Yitzhaq Shamir, be prepared to issue a call for the establishment of a national unity government?

[Answer] Look, I have never objected to a national unity government. I regard such a government as a positive, good and beneficial thing. But I also know that under the present circumstances this is impossible because of the alignment's opposition. Therefore there is no point in my coming out with such a call, knowing that it will not be responded to.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, I thank you very much for having come to the News Conference program. Thanks, also, to my colleagues Razi Barqay and Ze'ev Kohen. Shalom.

MA'ARIV INTERVIEWS EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

TA141346 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Oct 81 pp 1, 11

[Report on interview with Egyptian Defense Minister Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and former Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil by a team of MA'ARIV correspondents in Cairo on 13 October]

[Text] "Egypt rushed antiaircraft weapons to Sudan and declared a state of alert in the western desert in case the Libyans would attempt to attack one of the two countries," Egypt's defense minister, Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, disclosed yesterday in an interview to MA'ARIV.

"Egypt will perceive soon enough if the Libyans are strengthening their forces along the border," said the defense minister and added that "there is a sufficient deployment of troops in the area at the moment, but should Libya reinforce its troops, Egypt will not hesitate to dispatch additional forces to that area."

He revealed furthermore that following As-Sadat's assassination, Colonel Qadhdhafi placed on alert army units near Tubruk and in other areas, but did not move troops to the border.

The subject was discussed in talks between Abu Ghazalah and Sharon, while the Israeli defense minister was in Cairo, attending As-Sadat's funeral.

"We discussed the strategic situation in the region. The Soviet threat. We discussed subjects that have to do with repelling aggression from the outside. Minister Sharon told me he was convinced the situation in Egypt is stable and calm, and he expressed his satisfaction over the orderly transfer of the rule and over the loyalty of the armed forces," the Egyptian minister said.

Abu Ghazalah revealed that following the visit to Egypt of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Washington accepted Cairo's request to expedite the delivery of aircraft and tanks. "I hope the F-16 planes will be arriving very soon," he said.

A U.S. military delegation now visiting Egypt will today start discussing the planning of the joint U.S.-Egyptian war games, an exercise which is due to begin next month.

"So far we have not determined which aircraft and weapons will be used in the maneuvers," General Chazalah pointed out. He also said: "I did not discuss with Minister Sharon an earlier withdrawal from Sinai. We have a peace treaty and it is important that it be honored by both sides. It is not clear what good an earlier pullback would do, since only a few more months are left. But if Israel wants to make a gesture, it is free to consider it."

"All four assassins of President as-Sadat are talking. We know everything and we know a great deal. I hope we will wind up the investigation in a few days and publish its findings in detail. They are fanatical extremists who thought they had to kill As-Sadat, since they are the real Muslims, whereas we the mistaken ones."

When the military truck stopped, I thought at first that something went wrong. But when they started throwing grenades, I realized that something was happening. Everything occurred during a 45-second period. Someone shouted 'the president, the president'. We pushed him down. I threw myself at the president, people covered us with chairs."

"The fact that the head of the squad was forced to introduce people from outside the army means that he did not have cooperation from inside. It is obvious that there were not more than four people, otherwise there would have been a massacre. They had one goal: To kill the president and those around him. Had the two other grenades that were hurled exploded, the disaster would have been much greater. One of the two handgrenades that did not explode hit me, the other hit chief of staff Rabb an-Nabi Hafiz.

"We are investigating those responsible for the improprieties in the alert and security guard system. We will find out who was responsible for the errors and, naturally, will put the culprits on trial.

"Those who killed As-Sadat are madmen. Why did they do it? He was a good man."

"Three years ago I advised President as-Sadat to take care of the Muslim extremists, to crack down on their influence in the universities and defend the public from their dangerous activity, shut down their poison-spewing organs," former Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil said yesterday in a conversation with MA'ARIV in Cairo.

Dr Khalil believes that now a tough-handed policy should be adopted: To try quickly the heads of the extreme Muslim unions but to provide them with the proper legal counsel. Such measures will make it possible to end within a short period of time the state of emergency declared in the country following the assassination of President as-Sadat.

He added: "I am convinced that despite what happened the new president will pursue the path of democracy through the multiparty system and maintain the principle of the supremacy of the law. Mubarak will also pursue the policy of open doors in the economic sphere, which means an appeal to the Arab countries to invest in Egypt and in the Egyptian economy."

As for the Israeli policy, Dr Khalil stated unequivocally: "Egypt will continue to adhere to the Camp David accords, the peace process, normalization. The way had been set by President as-Sadat and there is no going back from it.

There is a 180-degree turn in Saudi Arabia's attitude toward Israel," Dr Khalil said in reference to the eight-point declaration of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd. "Moreover, the moderate Arab countries have been changing their position now and are shedding off pressure by the rejectionist countries.

"The obvious conclusion therefore is that a way is slowly being shaped to bridge the gap between Egypt and the Arab countries on one condition: That the Arab countries accept the line traced by Egypt, he said."

Is there any chance of Israeli-Sudanese contacts as a result of the strategic cooperation between Cairo and Khartoum, he was asked.

"The cooperation between Egypt and Sudan results from interests connected with the safety of our southern neighbor. However, Sudan has no interest in making an agreement with Israel," he replied.

At the same time, he noted that "the handshake between Begin and Numayri, the president of Sudan, during President as-Sadat's funeral, is certainly of political significance." He added that unlike Mr Begin, Numayri knew whom he was facing.

In the course of the conversation, held in Dr Khalil's office, the former Egyptian prime minister pointed out the differences between President as-Sadat and his heir: "Mubarak differs from As-Sadat in character and ways of activity. He is a methodical man, a man of action, he is willing to listen to problems."

GHALI INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

TA121248 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 12 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Report on interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali by special correspondent Mira Abrehk on 11 October at the minister's office in Cairo]

[Text] The negotiating teams on affairs of peace between Egypt and Israel will not be changed. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali stated in a special interview he granted me at his office last night.

I received the impression that several Egyptian ministers are now concerned about their political future. In contrast, Dr Ghali sounds confident of his status and future as well as of the future of all those people who participated in the peace negotiations.

Indeed, Butrus Ghali is convinced that Libya has been encouraging extremist elements in Egypt. Yet, he does not think that the assassination of President as-Sadat was perpetrated under the guidance of the Libyans.

Ghali said that he had emerged very encouraged from his last talk with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon during the last round of the autonomy talks in Cairo. In our talk last night, Ghali presented a new Egyptian approach for the upcoming debates, the gist of which is "stopping the academic arguments on the nature of the autonomy and its powers and moving over to the practical sphere of including the Palestinians in the talks."

Question: "Dr Ghali, we have heard from Husni Mubarak that Egypt will continue with the peace process according to the policy formulated by As-Sadat. Yet, in the wake of last week's events how can we be sure that he will indeed succeed in realizing his intentions?"

Answer: "Goodwill is what counts, the will of the governments and the peoples. Both governments and peoples want peace, thus the peace process will continue. Indeed, we have in our midst a group of 'rejectionists' -- radicals, extremists and fanatics who are opposed to our regime. However, we will not stop the peace process because of them, they do not represent a real power in our country. They failed during King Faruq's rule and during An-Nasir's term in power. Maybe there is some sort of problem in Upper Egypt or Lower Egypt. One could drop a few bombs but this would have no significance. The vast majority favors peace, moderation and reconciliation. They are for continuing the dialogue for the sake of achieving a comprehensive peace. We do not want just a partial solution. Thus, we continue the negotiations on the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

That is the reason why we want to find a solution to Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. It might take time but the problem is that of the complications afflicting both parties. Why should we only talk about the Egyptians? And what about the Israelis? You have your own 'rejectionists'."

"Yes," I said, "but in Israel democratic continuity is guaranteed by means of government decisions, based on Knesset decisions."

Ghali: "In Egypt, too, all the democratic mechanisms exist, anchored in over 150 years of tradition. Our constitutional system was not established yesterday and we have people occupying high positions for the fifth or sixth generation and they represent the experience and continuity of our regime."

Abrek: "Well, that peace team will continue its work?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "Has this already been decided upon?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "I am posing this question because today I was told that there will be several changes in the government. Various ministers seem concerned about whether they will continue in their posts."

Answer: "No, no, no. I cannot say that the president will not carry out some slight changes. However, basically, the teams exist and remain unchanged."

Question: "Who are the members of those basic teams?"

Answer: "First and foremost, I am talking about those people working for the peace process. These are the same people as in the previous team, the team remains unchanged. I want to emphasize that this is my own personal assessment, as a man who began this process together with As-Sadat in November 1977 and has since then devoted at least an average of 5 hours a day to this issue."

Question: "Tell me something, Dr Ghali, you have arrested over 1,000 people here. There are those who contend that As-Sadat made this move too late. Those arrested merely represent a much larger number of people. Do you not think that actually the situation is more dangerous than in your description?"

Answer: "And what about the attempt to assassinate Reagan? And what about the man who killed Kennedy?"

Question: "Well, those were loners whereas here all signs indicate meticulous planning."

Answer: "I do not share the opinion that there was a large plot. Had there been a large conspiracy it would have been far easier to arrest the plotters ahead of time. It was difficult to detain them precisely because it was an act perpetrated by a small group, acting on a personal basis."

Ghali added that in talks with the ministers in charge he had found out that only a small group had been involved. "This entire opposition represents a very small minority. This opposition is far less significant than your opposition within Israel, I am talking about those opposed to the withdrawal from the Sinai." At this point Butrus Ghali emphasized: "As for our foreign policy, it will not undergo any changes. Our negotiating team will soon leave for Israel as scheduled. It will be headed by Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali who will confer with Minister Sharon."

Question: "How do you explain that fact that mourning for As-Sadat was so restrained compared with the rage of emotions after An-Nasir's death?"

Answer: "It was a holiday weekend, the city was empty, people left for Alexandria and the beaches. This was the last holiday of the summer season and farmers returned to their villages. You should not forget that some 60 or perhaps 70 percent of the inhabitants of Cairo are villagers. They left for their villages to celebrate 'Id al-Adha. This is the most simple explanation."

Question: "Do you think that President as-Sadat expected an attempt on his life?"

Answer: "I do not know. Often in his speeches he would say he would very much want to formulate a perfect constitution because human beings are mortals and we should think of moves which would strengthen democracy and the constitution."

Question: "Perhaps, he expected such an event to occur. This may be the reason why 2 years ago he said to Shim'on Peres: 'If anything unexpected should happen to me, Mubarak will replace me'."

Answer: "Yes, he said such a thing. This is the reason why Mubarak was always close to him. However, As-Sadat was not afraid. He always rode through villages in an open car and was enthusiastically acclaimed everywhere by thousands of people."

Question: "Yet, in the wake of the murder many Israelis have begun to fear for the future and some of them believe that it is good that part of the Sinai is still in our hands."

Answer: "I know. Our initial reaction in Egypt to these fears was: Well, look, the Israelis are not honest people, they will use this event as an excuse not to honor their undertakings. Our problem -- that of the moderates -- is how to overcome this mutual suspicion. Just as you are full of suspicions, so are we. Just as you are obsessed by the security of your country, so are we obsessed by the security of our country."

Question: "After April 1982, when we have returned the Sinai, are you sure that nothing will change on your side?"

Answer: "Nothing will change. We are aware of some kind of 'after April' syndrome in Israel. Why do you not believe that you are dealing with serious people, who are doing the best they can to establish a final and comprehensive peace?"

Question: "Today you conferred with General Haig. What were the results of your talk?"

Answer: "The Americans said they would support us and would continue the peace process within the Camp David accords framework. I told Haig that it is very important to prevent the events of the last 2 years from recurring, namely, that we waste time on mere academic talk on questions of law, powers and responsibility. I told him that that was a mistake. First of all, let us try to establish contact with the Palestinians, later with the Jordanians and all the relevant parties and even to invent a new conceptual method."

Question: "How will you be able to do it when not even one Arab attended As-Sadat's funeral?"
[sentence as published]

Answer: "This is part of the game. These are emotional reactions. Let us try and change the atmosphere in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This is the message we conveyed to Sharon. The first step would be to avoid mere academic exercises. Let us ponder practical moves. The Palestinians are seeking permission to found a hospital. So, give them permission, let them build their own lives."

Question: "Still, will they accept such a thing coming from our hands? Are they not afraid of the PLO?"

Answer: "I know. However, let us try a new approach. Let us say to ourselves: We will create a new political atmosphere and we will see how they respond to it. You should not ask them to cooperate with you. You should simply offer them the possibility of having their own administration and schools, of paving their own roads, whatever they want. You should change the atmosphere in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip!"

BEGIN AIDE REJECTS PRINCE FAHD'S PEACE PLAN

TA141245 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Here in Jerusalem in the prime minister's spokesman has again ruled out negotiations on the basis of the eight-point plan put forward by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd. Uri Porat made the statement to reporter Jerry Cheslow after PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat, the secretary of the Islamic Conference and the head of the Common Market Council said they saw the plan as a basis for negotiations.

[Begin Cheslow recording] The prime minister's spokesman, Uri Porat, emphasized that the only acceptable framework for Mideast peace negotiations was the Camp David accords. Any other proposal, although termed a peace plan, was in fact a formula for continuing war. As for statements by Lord Carrington that the European Economic Community saw Crown Prince Fahd's plan as a basis for peace in accordance with decisions taken by the EEC ministers in Venice last year, Porat notes that the French president, Francois Mitterrand, has already made it clear that France no longer accepts the Venice decisions. So, says Porat, it is unsure just how wide European support for the plan is.
[end recording]

JAPANESE ENVOY SUMMONED OVER 'ARAFAT VISIT

TA141123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] In Jerusalem, Israel officially expressed profound regret over Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Japan. The Japanese charge d'affairs was summoned to the deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry to hear Israel's position.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports special emphasis was given to the strange timing of the visit, a few days after the assassination of President as-Sadat and the PLO's rejoicing over the deed. The Japanese diplomat said his government has no intention of recognizing the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians and that no diplomatic status will be accorded to the PLO. He promised to transmit Israel's position to Tokyo.

ALGERIAFLN, FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECT MOROCCAN CLAIMS

LD142108 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The FLN Political Bureau Central Committee met this morning at the Presidency under President Chadli Bendjedid, party secretary general. It studied problems concerning elementary schools and the extent of progress achieved in the field of basic education, especially with regard to linking elementary education to the country's socioeconomic reality in light of the principles and values which constitute the basic constituents of the Algerian people, in this respect, in implementation of Central Committee resolutions.

When studying the Middle East problem, the Political Bureau confirmed that any solution which does not take into consideration the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is doomed. The Political Bureau expressed the conviction that the Arab nation will always be able to meet the challenges facing it thanks to the unity of the Arab struggle against the common enemy. It also expressed its full confidence in the awareness of the fraternal Egyptian people and their ability to confront all the dangers that could threaten their security, progress and Arabism, and condemned in this context any foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Egyptian people.

The Political Bureau discussed the situation in the Arab Maghreb following Moroccan statements concerning the latest battles in the Western Sahara. In this context the Political Bureau confirmed that there are no foundations for accusations addressed to Algeria. It is clear that making accusations against countries which are not a party to the conflict can only be regarded as a misleading maneuver to distort the struggle of the Saharan people for self-determination and independence, and to conceal the truth about Morocco's conflict with the people of the Western Sahara -- and only the people of the Western Sahara. At a time when the OAU Committee in charge of organizing and administering the self-determination referendum for the Saharan people is preparing to implement the resolutions taken at the 24-26 August meeting in Nairobi, and on the eve of UN deliberations on the Western Sahara, the Moroccan Government is again trying to hinder the peace operation which emerged from the 18th OAU summit and is also trying to avoid responding to the will of the continent.

The Political Bureau recalled its statement issued on 9 September 1981, and reconfirmed Algeria's adherence to the OAU resolutions, and its full readiness to contribute to the implementation of the resolutions approved by the African group in order to reach a negotiated peaceful settlement to the Western Sahara problem.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Brother Baba Ali bin Yusuf, in a statement for the press, this evening condemned the new maneuvers of King Hassan II which aim at concealing the real nature of the struggle of the Saharan people by distorting the nature of the battle which the latter is waging. After he read the Political Bureau statement on developments in the region following Moroccan statements concerning Tuesday's battle at Guelta Zemmur in the Western Sahara, Brother Baba Ali expressed the belief that Morocco is once again trying to find an excuse to backpeddle at a time when the OAU Committee in charge of the implementation of the self-determination referendum in the Western Sahara is preparing to implement the Nairobi meeting resolutions and also after the departure of OAU Chairman President arap Moi for the United Nations within the framework of the implementation of the committee resolutions.

[Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic at 2300 GMT on 14 October broadcasts a report on the FLN Political Bureau meeting on 14 October and the statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman regarding Moroccan charges against Algeria. This report adds the following:

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman, who said Morocco would be fully responsible for the possible deterioration of the situation in the region, pointed out that this new Moroccan maneuver came at a time when an African agreement had been reached on the question of Western Sahara. Thus, Morocco is trying to retreat from the peace process that started in Nairobi. Baba Ali noted that Morocco is accustomed to blaming other countries for the grave consequences of the conflict over Western Sahara. With regard to the serious statements uttered by the Moroccan prime minister before his country's parliament, he reaffirmed that if any side is acting (?against) Moroccan and African culture, it is Morocco, because Morocco has waged a colonialist war in order to exterminate the Saharan people.

"After noting that the Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence enjoys the approval of the international community, Baba Ali expressed his conviction that the attempt to present a regional conflict within the framework of an East-West confrontation is doomed and unconvincing.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman stated, on the other hand, that the ambassadors of the member states of the UN Security Council and the ambassadors of the OAU members who are on the committee in charge of implementing the self-determination referendum in Western Sahara were received at the Foreign Ministry yesterday where they were briefed about the Moroccan statements."]

AS-SADAT DEATH MARKS END OF 'INGLORIOUS CHAPTER'

PM091031 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 7 Oct 81 p 1

["E.M." Editorial: "The Result of an Adventure"]

[Text] The attack to which Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has just fallen victim has assumed the proportions of a major event in the world and especially within the Arab nation in that it heralds the collapse of a situation prematurely deemed to be established and whose deep fragility it demonstrates.

Aside from the personal tragedy of a man more given to risky maneuvering than to the search for a real strategy for victory, As-Sadat's death primarily means he was fundamentally mistaken about his people's real feelings when he assumed the grave responsibility for visiting Begin at a time when the Egyptian Armed Forces had only just won back a deserved prestige at the same time as the respect and esteem of the Arab peoples. The unfortunate courage which he showed on that occasion and the dubious adulation which he was subsequently given in some quarters could in no way make people forget that it was primarily an act of surrender whose effects on the state of the confrontation in Palestine assumed the scale of a historical disaster.

It was to be expected that this terrible mistake would inevitably lead to his physical elimination, especially since his own hopes of success were becoming increasingly slender as time passed. The Egyptian people and their armed forces, humiliated and ostracized, had to act and that is what they have just done.

It is now important to realize that a rather inglorious chapter in the Arab nation's history has been closed. The Arab nation will, therefore, finally be able to gather its strength for the battle which still has to be fought. There is no doubt that Egyptian policy over the past few years combined with the present international situation will have made the terms of this battle more difficult. That made it all the more urgent for As-Sadat's adventure to be ended.

LIBYAARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STATES POLICY ON EGYPT

LD141540 Tripoli JANA in English 1419 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Oct (JANA) -- The emergency session of Arab People's Congress Permanent Secretariat has concluded its work here yesterday. The Secretariat for this session following the new development in the Arab region as a result of the assassination of As-Sadat. [sentence as received] The session's objective is to support the Egyptian people's struggle to overthrow the regime and put Egypt back on its right track.

Mr Omar al-Hamadi, secretary of the APC Permanent Secretariat, delivered his speech welcoming the delegations and said that the development in Egypt should be objectively viewed and that the death sentence carried out against As-Sadat was a genuine revolutionary act which expressed the will of the Arab masses inside and outside Egypt. It is the beginning of the end for As-Sadat's regime whose establishment should be liquidated completely. The death by a firing squad is the fate of all traitors such as As-Sadat, Numayri, Qabus and Siad Barre.

Overthrowing the Egyptian regime is a national duty and not a purely Egyptian duty. Therefore, other urgent missions should be carried out by Egyptian national movement and the Arab national liberation movement led by the Arab People's Congress. There is a real need for raising the consciousness and struggle of the Egyptian masses in order to foil any attempt by the regime to resume its previous socio-economic policies and its alignment with Israel and U.S. imperialism.

He added that creating suitable conditions can be carried out at two different levels:

1 -- Building the National Front opposed to the regime, on strong bases and on genuine democratic relations among its members. We hope that the Democratic National Front, set up recently, shall be the bridge over which the masses could cross in order to build their national unity for a better future. Those who are opposed to such an approach can only blame themselves.

2 -- Developing the means and methods of the different factions of the National Front.

Mr al-Hamadi added that duties of the Arab national liberation movement are equally important to those of the Egyptian national movement. We should pressurise the Egyptian regime nationally and internationally until the fall of the Camp David treaty is realised.

He added that the regime has been vigorously shaken following As-Sadat's death. We therefore should make sure that the other Arab reactionary regimes such as Numayri's do find this as a new opportunity to renew their relations with the Egyptian regime on bases other than those suggested by the Camp David accords. The same regimes which had relations with As-Sadat will continue such relations with the regime unless it is overthrown.

He added: "We should be very cautious regarding U.S. imperialism and its Western allies' manoeuvres who are trying to make a national hero and a martyr of peace out of As-Sadat. They have intentionally forgotten his oppressive measures and undemocratic policies which were criticized by Western public opinion just after his crackdown on the opposition lately."

Mr al-Hamadi said: "The execution of the traitor As-Sadat makes us more confident in the Egyptian people's ability, both at home and abroad, to confront challenges and command the respect of the Arab nation's enemies. Even hostile Western circles now acknowledge the paramount importance of the Palestinian cause in steering events in the Middle East, and of the necessity of offering serious solutions to the Palestinian problem."

This attitude has been clearly espoused in recent statements made by former U.S. Presidents Ford and Carter, who announced following their return from As-Sadat's funeral that the United States should establish a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization in order to reach a lasting peace in the Middle East. These statements frankly admit that the Camp David Accords have now reached a dead end. However, we should exercise extreme caution because even though a certain position has been imposed on them, colonialist countries are attempting to make concessions only in a bid to serve theirs and international Zionism's overall interests....

As-Sadat's death has put an end to his treacherous excesses. It has also opened new vistas for the possibility of change in Egypt. His killing has come as an expression of the extent of danger the Egyptian people felt that As-Sadat's policies had imposed on them, and of the drastic and only way these policies could be stopped....

The execution of As-Sadat by revolutionary forces has given us renewed vigour in intensifying struggle within and beyond Egypt. The ultimate aim of this struggle is the restoration of Egypt to its natural position as vanguard of the Arab liberationist struggle, as it was during President 'Abd an-Nasir's term of office....

We are confident that we shall succeed, because our faith in the Egyptian people is by far stronger than any conspiracy or treachery....

The Permanent Secretariat is therefore called upon today to draw, after careful analysis, an information and political plan of action in solidarity with the Egyptian Arab people. The plan should include international press conferences with Egyptian leaders to throw light on the Egyptian people's position following the execution of As-Sadat. The conference will emphasize the Egyptian people's rejection of all attempts to falsify their true will....

The secretariat should furthermore call upon the Arab People's Congress to hold an emergency session within a month so that the Arab masses can assume their responsibilities vis-a-vis Egypt at a time when imperialism, Zionism and reaction are intensifying their onslaught against the country....

An international conference for solidarity with the Egyptian people should also be organized in a bid to counter hostile imperialist, Zionist and reactionary propaganda campaigns....

Speeches were later delivered by Mr 'Abd ar-Rahman Khumeisi of the Egyptian National Movement; Taysir Khalid of the Palestine Liberation Organization; 'Abdallah Sa'adih of the Lebanese patriotic movement; Mr Khaled Mjar, Central Committee member of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party. The speakers all affirmed the necessity for Egypt to return to its natural position within the Arab fold so that it could effectively participate in resisting the Zionist enemy.

On the other hand, participating delegations also condemned recent U.S. colonialist threats and interference in Egypt's internal affairs. They said As-Sadat's death marks the beginning of a popular revolution in Egypt to topple the regime of the treason and capitulation.

Ash-Shadhili Attends Meeting

LD150318 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress continued its meeting at Ash-Shati' Hotel in Tripoli yesterday evening. Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, secretary general of the Egyptian National Front, attended the meeting. He gave a speech stressing the importance of the role played by the Arab People's Congress in preparing the general awareness in Egypt and bolstering the progressive forces until they were able to carry out the death sentence on the traitor As-Sadat. He announced that the resisting Egyptian forces would continue their activities to liberate Egypt from the agent regime and restore it to the Arab fold.

BUSH CRITICIZED FOR REMARKS ON TERRORISM

LD131516 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1401 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] U.S. imperialism is bent on its stubborn designs and intransigence in spite of the evidence and proof of events recorded by contemporary history about the overthrow of the instruments it uses to repress and oppress and rob the people's freedom. Although these obedient and sick instruments America uses prove that it cannot survive except by sucking the people's blood and by pressuring and browbeating them through the deployment of its fleets and forces around the world and disregarding the awareness and consciousness of the peoples, everyday the people are overthrowing a symbol of treachery and humiliation.

Despite the nature of international terrorism which characterizes America's policy and upon which it was raised, officials in the U.S. Administration are unashamedly trying to attach such vile accusations to others who witnessed their crimes, and those who called for the people's freedom and their right to live normally on Earth. They attach these accusations to the living revolutionary progressive forces which now are saying no to tyranny, no to neocolonialism in all its forms and shapes.

Here is George Bush, who grew up in the quagmire of the American intelligence agency which hatched every criminal action against the right of people, and who was brought in by the Reagan administration to be the vice president, who in the wake of the downfall of the traitor agent As-Sadat tried to mislead world public opinion -- which as we stated previously is aware of what is being hatched and planned by America -- described the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the leader of the revolution as practising terrorism. The famous adage, if you are shameless then do what you want, is applicable to Bush.

The Great Fatah revolution, through the practical applications of its duties, proved that it is a progressive revolution seeking to spread justice and achieve the freedom of man and his release from slavery, tyranny and injustice.

EGYPTIAN REFERENDUM ON MUBARAK CALLED 'SHAM'

LD141413 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The security situation in Egypt is deteriorating in a manner which is confusing to and increases the fears of the authorities. Despite the declared state of emergency in the country and the strict police measures inside the villages and towns, the battles being waged by the revolutionary forces have not calmed down; they are being moved to the hearts of Cairo and Alexandria, where security men are being killed or injured in sweeping revolutionary assaults.

News agency correspondents are unanimous that security in the country is rapidly collapsing and the popular activity against the regime is growing appreciably.

Correspondents note that the sham referendum to appoint Husni Mubarak as As-Sadat's successor took place under guard of bayonets and machineguns, and that it was popularly boycotted in a number of provinces, including Asyut and Marsa Matruh. Reports stress that the referendum took place in an abnormal atmosphere and that it had no connection with democracy, since it took place in the absence of the opposition and the other living forces. The opposition is inside the detention camps and prisons and the whole people are encircled by the police force.

Nabawi Isma'il, minister of the interior in the Egyptian regime, today announced that Husni Mubarak has secured the presidency of the Egyptian Republic according to the referendum held yesterday. He said the result was 98.64 percent of the electorate in favor. Observers note that this officially declared percentage in the referendum is the same percentage which the dead As-Sadat used to declare after every referendum he held.

'BRIGHT STAR' MANEUVERS PREPARE TO INVADE LIBYA

LD140922 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 14 Oct (JANA) -- The Reagan administration is making preparations for holding terrorist military maneuvers, to begin 9 November on Egyptian territory. The Washington POST announced that these maneuvers will be carried out close to the Libyan border.

State Department officials told journalists that a decision has been made to expand these maneuvers to make them an exercise for the invasion of Libya. The military maneuvers will cover an area estimated at thousands of square miles. The Washington POST also says American units will form the nucleus of the land forces taking part in the maneuvers, codenamed "Bright Star."

The Soviet news agency TASS mentioned that Egyptian and Sudanese forces will play a secondary role in the maneuvers. This is an attempt to mislead world public opinion and distract it from the real aims of these military maneuvers.

Commander of the U.S. Strategic Air Force B. Davis told U.S. television that these maneuvers must demonstrate the U.S. capability to face all situations in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia. Not long ago, Ronald Reagan affirmed that the United States would not take part in military operations in the Middle East. But NBC television refuted this allegation, citing a statement by the Sudanese ruler Numayri that the United States had undertaken to give Sudan military assistance in order to confront Libya. The agency stressed that the military aid which the United States gives Sudan is aimed at preparing aggression against Libya.

'REAL POPULAR UPRISING' WITNESSED IN EGYPT

NC131232 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Egypt has been witnessing a real popular uprising ever since the symbol of treason, Anwar as-Sadat, was executed.

This morning armed clashes erupted in the Al-Jizah area. The Egyptian interior ministry has announced that the clashes were violent and that members of the revolutionary forces have been arrested. The ministry said that the revolutionary forces used machineguns, automatic rifles and explosives in these clashes.

The FINANCIAL TIMES correspondent, in a report from the Egyptian capital, says that a large number of officers were killed in Cairo when police forces moved in to disperse a number of revolutionary forces after yesterday's evening prayers. The correspondent added that there have been attacks against police headquarters in various parts of Cairo, where reports are continuing to come in concerning explosions in police centers in other Egyptian cities.

AID OFFERED EGYPTIANS TO CONFRONT U.S., ISRAEL

LD100353 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0031 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Voice of Arab Homeland, voice of the popular revolution, received a question from Arab brother Wahid al-Hariri of the Egyptian-Sudanese Company for International Trade. The question is: What is your stand vis-a-vis the Egyptian popular revolution and the escalation of U.S. military threats against it, especially after the U.S. 6th Fleet's move toward Egyptian shores and the persistence of the Zionist entity in intensifying its political and military presence in Egypt?

In reply to the question, we say the following to brother Wahid al-Hariri:

The heroic and suicidal act carried out by the Egyptian Armed Forces on 6 October 1981 which led to the execution of As-Sadat -- the symbol of treason and agency -- was a vengeance of the blood of all the martyrs who fell on the soil of Sinai and Egypt, which was shed by the lackey As-Sadat via his treachery and agency on behalf of the United States and the Zionist entity.

The act carried out by the Egyptian revolutionary force of your armed forces was an honor for it and all its martyrs and a fulfillment of its heroic history which it has entered into contemporary Egyptian history.

Our brothers in struggle, at the time when the United States has announced the moving of its military forces, its 6th Fleet, from Venice to the shores of Alexandria and [word indistinct] the aircraft carrier Nimitz to be stationed in Egyptian territorial waters, which indicate the U.S. intention to occupy Egypt in order to confront the Egyptian revolution which erupted with the execution of As-Sadat -- at this time the United States is intensifying its political presence under the veil of the military move of its forces and the Zionist enemy's forces. At this time, we announce to you, our free unionist brothers, that we will stand with you and will put all the resources of the Libyan Arab revolution at the disposal of the Egyptian people to bolster your armed forces in confronting the United States and the Zionist entity. We announce our categorical rejection of the U.S. presence and its military move and alert the Arab nation to the danger of that move which aims at occupying Egypt and intervening in its internal affairs.

We also stress to you that, stemming from our stand in support of the Egyptian people in asserting sovereignty over their destiny to attain the construction of the unionist progressive Arab Egypt -- we stress that the epoch of the Egyptian masses has begun its march after As-Sadat's execution and the toppling of his fascist regime. The time has come for the Egyptian Armed Forces to finish off what they started on 6 October 1981 by killing the symbol of treachery, agency and capitulation. The time has come for them to conclude the march in order to give back to Egypt its national affiliation and regain its position as vanguard of its nation [the Arab nation] and leader of its movement.

The time has come. We are waiting to hear the news of the escalation of the popular revolution; its portents have started to become clear through the actions of armed re-jection to all signs of suppressive dominance, actions carried out by the masses of Asyut, Shubrah, Alexandria and other places.

U.S. SECURITY MEASURES COULD NOT PROTECT AS-SADAT

LD091020 Tripoli JANA in English 0900 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Oct (JANA) -- The American paper Washington POST which has close contact with the CIA, yesterday reported that the United States spent between twenty and twenty-five million dollars to protect As-Sadat from any assassination attempt.

Commenting on this information, the political editor of the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY said: "Throughout the past eleven years, As-Sadat was close to the enemies of the Arab nation and Washington's politicians who carry out an organized international terrorism, and throughout these years he looked for Washington's benevolence, flattered its leaders, blindly submitted to their instructions and orders, fell into their laps and did his utmost to please those leaders who carry out a policy of tyranny and terrorism without giving any consideration to his people and without respecting its will, thus turning Egypt into a country stifled by economic crises and throwing the Egyptian people into cells and jails.

"Washington's politicians succeeded in mobilizing As-Sadat to [word indistinct] As-Sadat fell in the (?camp) of treason and apostasy and openly declared his betrayal of the Arab nation and its central cause Palestine after he disregarded the martyrs' sacrifices and ignored the deep wishes of the Arab nation's children to liberate Palestine and achieve Arab [words indistinct].

"It was imperative that the Egyptian people punished a ruler who humiliated it, a hireling who obstructed its march, (?sold) his conscience and a traitor who abandoned [word indistinct] Arab right.

"The armed revolutionary attack which was carried out by Egypt's [words indistinct] As-Sadat, killed him and left him reeling in his blood like a slaughtered animal. Every part of his body was torn apart, blood poured out of his mouth with which he expressed his treason, his [words indistinct] campaigns of threats, and (?the decision) to attack the (?Libyan people.) His right hand with which he signed the treasonous accords and the (?summit) accords which humiliated the Egyptian people was also torn apart. Washington's politicians could not save him, and the enormous sums of money spent for his protection could do nothing to save his head. The bulletproof vest he wore could not save him either, nor could he be saved by the armoured helicopter given to him by Nixon in '74, and nor could he be saved by the AWACS plane he used to spy on the Libyans. He could not be saved either by the special security services sent to him by the CIA.

"All means and measures were overshadowed in this historic moment, the people's punishment was swift and quicker than the U.S. secret apparatus, the American secret agents, and the forces of [word indistinct] security who fled like scared locusts.

"As-Sadat's death in this manner is a lesson to those who heed and to those who are blinded by their errors and those who cling to power ignoring their peoples and not fulfilling their causes.

"The miserable Numayri, who fled to the northern province, should know that he is next on the death list, and his killer will soon be the Sudanese people and its heroic Sudanese forces."

CIA NEGLIGENCE IN AS-SADAT'S PROTECTION

LD101928 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1253 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Brothers, was the American CIA negligent in protecting President As-Sadat? As-Sadat, the initiative man, the agreement man, the man who was more cautious, the man who stepped over the [word indistinct] barriers and who alone discovered that there was no problem at all between the Arabs and the Israelis and that all the wars which the Arabs had fought and all the martyrs who fell for the sake of Palestine would not have happened had matters been left to him. The rendering homeless of the Palestinian people and the usurpation of their land and destinies and the abandonment of this people scattered in refugee camps were not a logical reason for us to war with the Israelis.

Truly the CIA spent \$25 million to protect As-Sadat; it recruited for this many of its agents and the agents of Mossad and the remnants of SAVAK. But it seems that despite all its apparatus of oppression and terrorism it was negligent toward its friend who was devoted to looking after its interests and serving its plans; it was negligent not with regard to the political and military support which it gave him, since it used to give him this generously and its experts used to come to the Egyptian capital with modern apparatus and equipment for observation and protection; they used to give advice at all times regarding the movements and stay of the president and regarding the security measures he had to take. He was so fully confident of its loyalty that he began to think that he was safe from any harm and that he was depending on the most powerful force in the world.

The U.S. Administration in fact was not negligent in any of this. It was negligent, however, in one matter. It failed to realize the truth about the reality, greatness and pride of the people of Egypt; and it failed to estimate the strength of the anger of the sons of this people, the degree of revolution and turmoil in the hearts of the workers, the poor, the deprived and the hungry whom As-Sadat had robbed of everything except their faith in their cause. When the hour of sacred revenge struck, the CIA apparatus and the As-Sadatist oppression apparatus failed to prevent the bullet of revenge piercing the head of traitor As-Sadat. After his hand was severed, he fell among his supporters and aides and the apparatus of his oppression and terrorism.

Let this be a lesson to all agents and traitors and those who trade in the name of the masses and who sell the cause of their (?people). When the hour of sacred revenge strikes, the apparatus of oppression and terrorism will not be able to protect or defend them.

I wonder: Was the CIA really negligent toward its friend? Or is it that the power of the people cannot be conquered and that it is stronger than all powers and all [word indistinct] and tyrants? History will answer this question.

U.S. UNABLE TO PROTECT REGIME'S OFFICIALS

LD102342 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2008 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] The power of the revolution that penetrated all security measures and delivered the leaflets to the homes of the officials of the Egyptian regime -- central security was unable to prevent it from achieving its goal of delivering the leaflets to the homes of the regime's officials -- the power of the revolution in Egypt that has achieved all this is certainly capable of reaching the depths of the homes of these officials, the depths of their halls and their bedrooms, and of planting bombs and explosives there. The United States, which is making promises to them now, will not be able to protect them. If it were able to protect its agents it would have protected As-Sadat, who was the most valuable of its agents; it would have protected the shah of Iran or Somoza or Thieu in Vietnam.

Has Washington seen what a single Arab suicide group can do, a group comprising of only several men? Has Washington seen how a single Arab suicide group can, in merely 30 seconds, crush the planning of years and years? Has Washington seen that it was stupid and ignorant when it was anxious to establish relations with the agent tools and when it stood superior to the peoples, when it ignored the peoples and when it plotted with the agent tools against the peoples? Has Washington seen how several men, who had made the decision of death and martyrdom, can chop off the head of its greatest agent on whom it had built vast hopes, and do so in only 30 seconds?

Therefore, let the United States know that as of today it will witness groups and groups to follow groups and groups of suicidal Arabs who have sworn to liberate their Arab land and destroy the U.S. interests and influence. They have also sworn to confront the United States until they inflict a crushing and stunning defeat on it.

How many years did it take the United States to prepare As-Sadat for his traitor duty? How many years did it take the Zionists to plant one of them. As-Sadat, inside Egypt and take the helm there? Many years. But a single Arab suicide group comprising several men managed in only 30 seconds to impale the United States. It managed to torpedo all the efforts it had exerted to control the Arabs. This achievement cost us, the Arabs, only 30 seconds. Have you learned the lesson, Americans? Do you understand, Americans? Have you -- and this is also important -- learned a lesson, agents?

'30 SECONDS' IN CAIRO CAN BE REPEATED ELSEWHERE

LD121810 Tripoli Voice of Arabic Homeland in Arabic 1345 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The weekly AS-SAHF AL-AKHDAR writes: Thirty seconds arrived like hell to put an end to treason. During these 30 seconds As-Sadat found himself alone without any support, defender or protector. Even the Mosad, the American intelligence and early warning system, cared nothing about him and did not move to help. Thus, as usual, he had no alternative but to submit again just as he surrendered and submitted the first time to his racist white masters in cowardice; he fell on his face, forgetting and disregarding the fact that disgrace can be erased only with blood. Thus with blood the disgrace has been washed away, the disgrace which the corpse brought on the head of the great Arab nation.

Last Tuesday numerous changes took place in the Arab homeland and the world. The life of treason is brief and every traitor will meet his end no matter how late. History has taught us that victory always belongs to the people.

The gravity of the events that took place on 7 October threw the United States, the leader of imperialism, and Zionism, and with it Arab reaction into a state of gross panic. These 30 seconds threw them all without exception into panic: Egypt rushed to declare a state of emergency for a whole year; Sudan, Somalia, Oman and the other members of the undeclared reactionary alliance also rushed to declare a state of emergency, the NATO member countries rushed to deploy their submarines, torpedoes and aircraft carriers and ordered them to rove the Mediterranean waters; and the United States rushed to deploy its aircraft carrier Nimitz from which the B-52 planes recently took off to raid the Gulf of Sidra.

All this is in addition to the imperialist presence at the funeral of the corpse of As-Sadat. Even some of those who claim to be socialists surrendered to the pressure of Zionism and imperialism and found themselves obliged to follow along the same road to consolidate As-Sadat's line by force against the will of the Egyptian people and the Arab nation. What is the purpose of all this? They have forgotten that the great Arab nation will kill every As-Sadat now in existence or who might appear in the future.

Thirty seconds only were sufficient to expose the ugly face of reaction in the Arab homeland -- be they kings, presidents or princes. Some of the presidents and envoys who attended in the funeral of the corpse As-Sadat have close links with them [imperialists and Zionists].

The pigs of Saudi Arabia welcomed Nixon immediately after the burial of the corpse. How can this welcome take place with all the challenge and insult which it presents to the Arab nation?

Thirty seconds only were sufficient to affirm to the United States, which is opposed to the Arabs, that the decision of death and martyrdom has been taken, that the battle of the pan-Arab offensive has begun, and that every Arab man, woman and child now constitute a nuclear bomb, an aircraft carrier and a gun.

Other bullets give rise to the following question: Why did you, Nixon, Carter and Ford, avoid appearing on the main dais? You avoided appearing on the main dais, despite the tens of thousands of your intelligence men, your detection equipment, the protective shields you wear and the deserted streets. You ran away out of fear and cowardice. You feared the bullets of Egypt which you no longer know from which direction will hit you, at a time when you thought Egypt was domesticated, tamed and in your pocket.

Oh Americans, have you awoken from your dreams and have your henchmen also awoken? Have you come to realize that this nation has begun the battle of the pan-Arab counter-offensive? They began this, starting with the Libyan-Syrian unity, followed by the tripartite alliance among Libya, Yemen and Ethiopia, the Arab Fedayeen attacks on the Zionist settlements inside usurped Palestine, southern Lebanon, the shooting down of the U.S. plane over the Gulf of Sidra, and the assassination of As-Sadat by fire and the puncturing of his right hand, which signed the agreement of treason and humiliation, with the volleys of the revolutionaries' fire.

European hostility continues to spread its venom and to spread daily through various channels: Starting with the information media which are dominated by the forces of imperialism and Zionism, followed by the escalation of the influx of migration to Palestine, the arming of the Zionist racist entity with the most sophisticated weapons with total annihilation capability, the domination of international organizations and conferences and the use of the veto to prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state, a democratic state comprising Palestinian Arabs and Palestinian Jews.

Will these 30 seconds, which rid the Egyptian arena of the filthy microbe, be followed by other minutes and seconds? Will they be followed by 30 more seconds which will eliminate the remaining group such as Numayri, Si'ad Barre, Qabus and Fahd and the rest of the idols? The answer is yes, inevitably. The progressive Arab revolutionary forces are capable of repeating the 30 seconds, twice, thrice, four times and five times in the countries of the great Arab homeland, until it is rid of the oppressive tyrants.

U.S. 'TERRORIST' MEASURES CANNOT SCARE ARABS

LD102040 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1703 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Oh Americans; have your bases at Ra's Banas and west of Cairo and in southern Egypt succeeded in protecting traitor As-Sadat from the bullets of revenge, reprisal and revolution? Oh Americans, have your joint maneuvers and your alliance with the As-Sadat regime succeeded in protecting As-Sadat from the wrath of the popular masses?

If any of your terrorist measures had achieved anything for you, then maybe we could find an excuse for you to amass your naval forces in the Mediterranean close to Egyptian territory. If any of your terrorist measures adopted against the Arabs succeeded in protecting the traitors and agents, maybe we could say as we see you move your fleets against the Arabs that the Americans have tried the methods of terrorism and found them useful. But because all your attempts have failed and because you have resorted to the methods of warships and guns again, you must still be fools, morons and ignoramuses who know nothing of the peoples' determination.

You want to frighten the people of Egypt and the Arab nation. But Egypt and the Arab nation are much stronger than you. The Arab nation which has killed the traitor will lie in wait for all traitors and their masters.

The Arabs do not possess atomic bombs, but they possess Arab nationalism; they also possess "God is great," they possess the option to die, and they have opted for martyrdom.

EGYPTIAN STUDENTS URGED TO CONTINUE REVOLUTION

LD111644 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1352 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Brother students: The revolution, whose spark was lit on 6 October 1981, will not calm down and its fire will not go out. The flame will continue to scorch the faces of those who defy the will of their peoples.

The revolution which Egypt is now witnessing has no alternative but to continue and march forward. The continuation of the revolution and the struggle are the guarantees for achieving freedom and social justice.

Because the tyrants know the importance of the continuation of the revolution, the agent has ordered the postponement and curtailment of studies in Egyptian universities. This is because he and the traitors before him, know the Egyptian students are the vigilant vanguard and they are the upholders and champions of revolutionary thinking. They also know the Egyptian universities were the centers of vigilant progressive activity.

It was the students of Egypt who detonated the incidents of 18 and 19 January 1977. They uttered the cries of freedom, and our heroic people responded to their cries.

Students of Egypt, let your voice roar so loudly to deafen the ears of the tyrants and oppressors. Let your revolution be a sweeping revolution. Do not allow the sanctity of the the university campus be defiled by the regime's intelligence agents. Let your cries be cries of freedom for Egypt, for the whole of Egypt: its students, workers, peasants, men of letters and men of thought. Reject all the institutions of suppression. Lead your nation's march. Impose your authority. Reject the policies of suppression against all the Egyptian masses. Reject the policies of normalization with the Zionist entity.

Destroy every agent embassy. Destroy America's interests in Egypt. Destroy every Zionist who dares in the future to desecrate Egypt's oil. Egypt is proud and free. Egypt of the free revolution, of freedom and steadfastness, march forward, oh vanguards of Egypt, and lead the Egyptian people from one victory to another.

EGYPTIAN REVOLUTION AGAINST AGENCY TO CONTINUE

LD092008 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1705 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The central security forces today came out together with all the other elements of the machinery of the regime to prevent the popular demonstrations and to prevent the people from expressing their overwhelming rejoicing at the fall of As-Sadat.

The battle has not ended. The revolution which has begun will not stop until it destroys once and for all the regime of agency. The people have sworn to do this. They have sworn to have their revenge against all the agents and traitors who hypocritically praise As-Sadat in order to woo the United States and Zionism.

The people are sworn to challenge the United States and to fight its present attempt to invade Egypt. The movements of the U.S. fleet toward the eastern part of the Mediterranean will not frighten the heroic Egyptian people who are rushing to become martyrs for the sake of freedom and Egypt's dignity, glory and Arabism.

TRIPOLI VOWS EGYPTIAN VENGEANCE AGAINST TRAITORS

LD101700 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] You Americans have often repeated that Egypt has been neutralized, tamed and is in your pocket. You have been very arrogant and so completely deluded that you thought Egypt was no more and had capitulated forever. However, oh Americans, have you awakened from your delusions; has Egypt [word indistinct] you? Why did Nixon, Carter and Ford avoid appearing on the main dais? You fled from the bullets of Egypt, which you thought of as tame and fallen. You avoided appearing on the main dais, which overlooks the garbage dump of history where the despicable As-Sadat has ended.

The Western information media have used terms that do not directly expose your fear. The Western information media have stated that you avoided the main for security reasons. However, these media have not stated the direct reason, which is your fear and awe of the bullets of Egypt. Nixon, has Egypt made you hide like it did As-Sadat? Has Egypt made you hide, dear Ford, the way it did As-Sadat? Has Egypt made you hide, dear Carter, the way it did As-Sadat? Haig, how did you find Egypt while you were hiding in the midst of the secret police in fear of the bullets of Egypt?

In the name of God, we will have our vengeance on you, you American colonialists. In the name of God, the war between us and you will not end until God hides you forever. You savage barbarians, you are challenging a great nation which is at least 10,000 years old. This great nation is unbeatable. You savage barbarians, you cowboys, you murderers of the red Indian people, you are challenging a great nation. In the name of God, in the name of God al-Ka'bah, we hate you because you are savage barbarians who hate our freedom, you hate our nationalism, you hate our religion. We hate you because you stand by the side of the traitors against our masses, you who actually occupy our Arab land.

When it is frightened the cat hides in the corner. Nixon, Ford and Carter, fleeing the main dais the moment As-Sadat was placed in the garbage dump of history, were shaking and hiding for fear of the bullets like frightened cats. You cowardly barbarians are being exposed [words indistinct].

Oh Americans, this is Egypt and these are the Arabs, oh Americans. Egypt is not As-Sadat and his ilk. The Arabs are not those who rush to you. America has seen examples of them rushing to tables to sign humiliating agreements. Egypt is the bullets of anger, revolution and vengeance. Egypt has promised with its Egyptian nation to take vengeance against all the traitors and their masters.

EGYPTIAN, SUDANESE FORCES CLASH VIOLENTLY

LD091946 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Violent clashes have taken place between the Egyptian forces in Sudan, who were joined by some units of the various services of the Sudanese forces, and forces of the Numayri regime. Reliable sources said the clashes started with fistfights between officers from the Egyptian forces who had instructed their units to move immediately to Egypt, and security forces belonging to the As-Sadat and Numayri regimes. The two sides then brandished their guns. The situation exploded completely when officers of the Egyptian Army in Sudan said they were aware they had been deported to Sudan from Egypt, because As-Sadat feared them and now they wanted to return home to join the ranks of their people.

The interception of the Egyptian forces by security forces and army elements belonging to Numayri led to the clashes which resulted in a large number of people killed or wounded.

According to latest reports, the Sudanese Government could not stop the clashes and this frightened the Numayri regime, particularly as some units of the Sudanese Army had joined the Egyptian forces and actually opened fire against Numayri forces.

Meanwhile, groups of Sudanese people have begun to storm the dens of security forces, whom As-Sadat had deployed in Khartoum and other Sudanese towns.

The Sudanese citizens are monitoring the movements of the central security men and intelligence sent by As-Sadat to Sudan to settle, as it seems, some old accounts.

A state of tension is now gripping the As-Sadat agents who have begun to realize the critical position they are in, particularly following yesterday's clashes between units of the Egyptian forces in Sudan, supported by units of the Sudanese Army, and forces belonging to Numayri.

Observers are unanimous in their opinion that the situation in Khartoum is abnormal and seems like the lull before the storm.

EGYPTIAN HIT SQUADS LEAVE FOR UK, FRANCE, GULF

LD111906 Tripoli JANA in English 1804 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 11 Oct (JANA) -- Palestinian intelligence sources said three groups ranging between 20 and 25 Egyptian intelligence personnel have left for Britain, France, and the Arab Gulf to monitor movements of leaders of the Egyptian opposition.

The sources added the groups which had received their training at the hands of Israeli and U.S. intelligence services are expected to coordinate their activities with the Israeli intelligence "Mosad" to carry out the assassination of members of the Egyptian opposition who are considered by the authorities in Cairo and Washington to have influence in Egypt.

MEETING WITH PDRY, ETHIOPIAN LEADERS CONCLUDES

Economic Agreement Signed

LD110836 Tripoli JANA in English 1803 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Oct (JANA) -- An economic cooperation agreement was signed this morning in Tripoli between the Jamahiriya, the Democratic Yemen Republic and Ethiopia.

The agreement was signed following meetings of the economic subcommittee set up as a result of the trilateral friendship and cooperation treaty last August in Aden.

The agreement was signed for the Jamahiriya by the General People's Committee secretary of the economy, for South Yemen by the Minister of Industry 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, for Ethiopia by the Industry Minister Tesfaye Dinka.

The agreement provides among other things for the setting up of joint agricultural, mining and sugar industry companies.

Press Release Issued

LD130359 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The second press statement following the meetings of the follow-up committee for implementing the friendship and cooperation pact between the Jamahiriya, Ethiopia and the PDRY was issued in Tripoli yesterday.

The followup committee for implementing the friendship and cooperation pact between People's Ethiopia, the PDRY and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya met in Tripoli during the period from 2 Dhu al-Hijjah 1390 [as heard] of the Prophet's passing away corresponding to 1 October 1981. It examined the ways and measures concerned with implementing the bonds of the pact. There was also an exchange of views about regional and international issues of common concern. The views were identical regarding evaluation and remedy.

Taking part in the meetings were: Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud; [name indistinct] assistant secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, deputy prime minister and member of the Executive Committee of the Organizational Committee of the Ethiopian Labor Party; and Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, PDRY first deputy prime minister and Political Bureau member.

Officials Depart

LD120900 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Oct (JANA) -- Surur Muhammad Al Nuhayyan, chief of the UAE Presidential Office, left Tripoli yesterday evening at the end of a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The PDRY delegation led by Col 'Ali 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, first deputy prime minister and minister of local governments, and the Ethiopian delegation led by Lt Col Desta Fissaha, assistant secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, senior minister and member of the Executive Committee of the Ethiopian Workers People Party, left Tripoli yesterday evening after attending meetings of the followup committee of the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between the PDRY, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Ethiopia.

Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, were on hand to see the PDRY and Ethiopian delegations off at Tripoli International Airport. A number of senior Libyan Armed Forces officers were also there to join in the send off.

DPFLP SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT 14 OCT

LD150400 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP], arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

In a statement to the JANA correspondent, Brother Nayif Hawatimah said that the execution of the traitor As-Sadat was the objective beginning to the execution of the stable of David agreement and the capitulatory pacts. He also stressed that the people and armed forces of Egypt will always stand with the national and pan-Arab issues and that this opens very wide horizons for our joint national struggle to defeat the imperialist-Zionist assault.

ARAB SOCIALIST UNION LEADER ARRIVES 13 OCT

LD131846 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Oct (JANA) -- 'Abd al-Bahim Murad, the secretary general of the Arab Socialist Union in Lebanon, arrived in Tripoli this morning on a visit to the Libya.

In a statement to JANA at the airport, he said that the purpose of his visit is to discuss the latest developments in the Arab arena, particularly the conditions in Egypt after the Egyptian Arab people and army carried out the death sentence against traitor As-Sadat.

MAURITANIACMSN DENIES CHARGES BY KING HASSAN ON ATTACK

AB150850 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The permanent Committee of the Military Committee of National Salvation [CMSN] met yesterday morning in an extraordinary session under the chairmanship of Lt Col Mohammed Khouna Ould Haydala following an accusation by King Hassan II against our country that the Polisario Front had attacked the Guelta Zammur area from Mauritanian territory.

After detailed examination of the new situation created by these accusations, the CMSN Permanent Committee wants to bring to the attention of national and international opinion the following facts:

1. This is not the first time Morocco has accused Mauritania of being involved in military operations in the Sahara, especially in the Guelta Zammur area.
2. Our military garrison which has been scouring the borders since our withdrawal from the Saharan war has never discerned the presence of any foreign troops whatsoever, whether Polisario or others. This can be verified, as has been done already by diplomatic missions and representatives of the international press.
3. Mauritania has always honored its international commitments. Concerning the At-Ta'if accord, Mauritania has always worked for its total implementation so as to maintain the best of relations with Morocco. That is why our country took the initiative to remind the Moroccan side during the meeting between our foreign minister and his Moroccan counterpart in Paris on 28 July 1981, in the presence of the ambassadors of both countries, of the need to implement the At-Ta'if accord, especially Article 2 which Morocco has up to now refused to respect.

In any case, the CMSN Permanent Committee categorically refutes all these accusations against Mauritania by the king of Morocco and solemnly declares that it is in a position to prove it was not involved in the military operations which took place in Guelta Zammur on [date indistinct].

MOROCCO

PARLIAMENT BLAMES LIBYA, ALGERIA FOR ATTACK

LD141142 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Rabat, 14 Oct (MAP) -- During the emergency session it held last night to hear the statement of Prime Minister Ma'ti Bouabid on the aggression of Guelta Zammur, the Moroccan parliament condemned this criminal aggression and renewed its absolute support for all the Moroccan monarch's measures to protect the national territory from any aggression. The parliament issued the following statement:

In the wake of the message of King Hassan II to the international organizations and some heads of Arab, African, Muslim and European countries drawing their attention to the gravity of the aggression against Morocco as a result of the treacherous attack against the royal armed forces at Guelta Zammur with SAM-6 and SAM-8 missiles, which were used to shoot down Moroccan aircraft that were on reconnaissance flights, the Moroccan parliament met and heard a statement by Prime Minister Ma'ti Bouabid explaining the matter.

After that a number of heads of the various parliamentary groups with the exception of the Unionist opposition and some nonparty members spoke. They all expressed the parliaments' solidarity with the Royal Armed Forces in defending Moroccan territorial integrity and its support for His Majesty King Hassan II in all steps he takes to protect the homeland from aggression and to assert the country's unity and retrieve all the usurped territories.

The Moroccan parliament, realizing the gravity of the new criminal acts by elements from outside the African continent using as a cover the so-called Polisario mercenaries who are armed and supported by Algeria and Libya and who are directed to undermine the peaceful steps drawn up and adopted by the OAU with the initiative of His Majesty King Hassan, declares the following:

1. Its complete denunciation of the aggression against Moroccan territory, the killing of Moroccan citizens and the disturbing of peace in the region.
2. It holds the Algerian and Libyan rulers responsible for this aggression. These rulers draw up plans and work to ignite the fires of wars and create trouble and anarchy in Africa, threatening by their actions the continuity of the course of nonalignment.
3. It supports the Moroccan monarch absolutely in all the measures he deems necessary to protect the country from aggression and to abrogate all the commitments which are not honored also by the enemies of Morocco who invade its territories and commit aggression against its citizens.
4. It expresses its pride in the Royal Armed Forces who are fighting a holy war to safeguard the national territory and retrieve the usurped lands. It lauds in particular the heroism and courage of these forces in spite of the differences between their weapons and those used by the enemies. It also bows its head out of veneration to those who gave their chaste blood on the soil of the homeland and recorded pages of glory in the annals of modern Moroccan history.
5. It holds as witnesses to these aggressions all peoples who love peace and freedom and who struggle for the unity of peoples, particularly the African peoples -- aggressions which are of a new type and magnitude and which are intended to undermine the peaceful steps and destroy the cease-fire which is an essential condition for peace in the region.
6. It draws the attention of all parliaments and world public opinion to the grave aggressions against Morocco and urges them to denounce and condemn the warlike will and aggressive behavior in northwest Africa. It also calls on them to support the wise rational step adopted by Morocco with the full solidarity of the OAU.

The Moroccan parliament will continue to follow up the question of the foreign aggression on its national territorial integrity most vigilantly and firmly until Morocco once and for all destroys all the evil intentions that are directed against our country and our territorial integrity.

BOUCETTA IMPLICATES CUBA IN SAHARAN BATTLE

NC150053 Paris AFP in English 0037 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Ottawa, 14 Oct (AFP) -- Morocco's foreign minister, M'hamed Boucetta, tonight responded to journalists' questions about possible Cuban involvement in the battle at Guelta Zammur Tuesday by saying his government had wondered who was capable of using the sophisticated SAM-6 and SAM-8 anti-aircraft missiles that brought down a Moroccan transport plane and jet fighter.

Two years ago, he said, Morocco knew there were non-Africans in the region, and "we had certain indications at that moment that there were Cubans" there.

"The SAM-6 and SAM-8 missiles are extremely rare in the world, even in developed countries, and above all in developing countries," Mr Boucetta said, adding: "their operation is very complicated."

The foreign minister pointed out that "the danger of conflict between Morocco on the one hand and Libya and Algeria on the other still exists," and that while Morocco is seeking to prevent it, "we cannot sit around doing nothing as we face aggression."

Mr Boucetta is on an official visit to Canada, where he signed an agreement setting up a joint ministerial commission and met with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan.

ARAB LEAGUE CHIEF RECEIVES KING HASSAN MESSAGE

LD150352 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The Tunisian news agency has reported that Morocco's permanent delegate to the Arab League, Muhammad Tazi, was received by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi this evening.

After this meeting Muhammad Tazi said he had handed the secretary general a written message from His Majesty King Hassan II connected with the attack on Moroccan territory yesterday, in which tanks and missiles were used. He added that he explained to Chedli Klibi the gravity of this aggression.

After pointing out that the Arab League secretary general expressed his concern over this incident fearing it might disturb security in the region, Tazi said the secretary general was anxious that the forthcoming Arab summit be held in an atmosphere of Arab amity. Morocco's permanent delegate to the Arab League added that Chedli Klibi promised to take immediate action in this matter. Tazi explained that the meeting also dealt with the question of the forthcoming Arab summit, particularly the arrangements to be made for convening it.

PAPER MOURNS AS-SADAT, CALLS BEGIN 'MURDERER'

PM141413 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "The Real Murderer"]

[Text] President as-Sadat's tragic death is such an important event that there is reason to wonder whether, like the Sarajevo attack in 1914, it may herald World War III.

Of course, the separate peace which the Egyptian president concluded with Israel created a situation favorable to the Zionist state by breaking the Arab front. But it is impossible to forget that the Arabs and the Egyptian Army and people won a major victory in the Ramadan war in 1973, whose glory reflected on the whole Arab nation.

It is impossible to forget the quiet courage of the man who sacrificed everything for the peace in which he believed. Moreover we cannot doubt his sincerity because, in fact, there was still no proof that the path he had chosen could not lead to a just settlement in the Near East tragedy.

In fact there was nothing to prove this aside from the cold and inhuman intransigence of Begin, who merely replied to the Egyptian president's unprecedented gesture with new and intolerable provocations.

Today we can say that As-Sadat's real murderer, the murderer of peace, is the man who refused to understand or to give way and who refused to do anything to make his contribution to the edifice which his interlocutor wanted to construct: It is Begin, leader of the Zionist government. He can now shed hypocritical tears over As-Sadat's death; but he is understood.

For As-Sadat, a man of peace, really threatened Israel with peace, and Begin's Zionism and primitive imperialism could not readily accept that.

PAPER FORESEES POSSIBLE EGYPT-ARAB RAPPROCHEMENT

NC121905 Paris AFP in English 1847 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Rabat, 12 Oct (AFP) -- The assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat could bring Egypt and other Arab states closer together, the pro-government Moroccan newspaper MAROC SOIR commented today.

The paper said that President as-Sadat's death last week "could completely change the political and diplomatic aspect of the Middle East by leading both sides to make a (?further) appreciation of the situation."

Everyone "apart from extremists" wanted to see Egypt return to the Arab fold, "even if only because nothing can be done against Israel without it," MAROC SOIR said.

The paper added that all conditions were favourable for a massive political development once Israel has evacuated the whole of the Sinai.

King Hassan II of Morocco was one of the few Arab leaders to send a message of condolence on the death of President as-Sadat. He was also due to attend the funeral on Saturday, but changed his mind, reportedly because of the presence of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

EIGHT SPANISH FISHING BOATS SEIZED BY PATROL

LD101216 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Summary] Eight Spanish fishing boats have been seized by Moroccan patrol boats. The eight boats, based in the southern Spanish ports of Isla Cristina, Santa Pola and Almeria, are being held in a military dock in Casablanca.

SOCIALIST UNION DEPUTIES LEAVE PARLIAMENT

LD141740 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Rabat, 14 Oct (MAP) — Parliamentary deputies belonging to the Socialist Union for the Moroccan Popular Forces Party, opposition, are currently subjected to a protective measure against any possible reaction from citizens who act unpatriotically toward the country's institutions. The union's deputies have informed the speaker of the Moroccan house of deputies that they are giving up of their parliamentary functions, allegedly because their terms of office have ended.

SOMALIA

WSLF CLAIMS ETHIOPIANS KILLED CIVILIANS

EA131248 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The heroic Western Somalia Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters this week engaged in a bitter clash with the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers, killing many of the enemy soldiers at (Gashmo). After failing to withstand the freedom fighters' attacks the Abyssinian soldiers killed seven civilians.

Likewise, the desperate Abyssinian forces and their unholy Cuban allies killed a total of 30 civilians in (Kebri Dehar) town.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI RETURNS FROM EGYPT, MAKES STATEMENT

JN141836 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Oct (SUNA) — President Numayri returned here this evening after participating in the funeral of late Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, addressing the People's Assembly and casting his vote in the referendum which was held in Egypt yesterday.

In a statement upon his return, President Numayri said he would side with Egypt in the political, military, cultural and economic fields. He reiterated his pledge on behalf of the Sudanese people to give every support to the Egyptian people. He added that the Egyptian people undertook to pursue As-Sadat's policy.

On the domestic front, his excellency told SUNA: To my knowledge, the Sudanese people are strong and are committed to the May revolution's principles. His excellency announced that the Sudanese people would confront every plot and every intruder. He added that he had previously asserted that upon his return to Khartoum he would lead the armed forces and the people against any agent and intruder.

His excellency continued, saying that he is confident that the Sudanese masses will support this trend and will side with him because this is their character. He added: We all work hand-in-hand in the service of the homeland. All of us know Sudan is one of the very few countries in the area that enjoys constitutional legitimacy. He said: Praise be to God, when we move we do it depending on our constitutional and political institutions in making any decision that would preserve Sudan's unity, nation and stability.

NEW SOUTHERN REGION MINISTERS APPOINTED

JN141542 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Oct (SUNA) -- First Vice President Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil today issued a republican decree appointing 14 regional ministers for the southern region.

Staff Brig Gen (Andrew Makul) was appointed as vice president of the Supreme Executive Council and minister of cooperation and rural development; Staff Brig Gen (Joseph Kwal) is regional minister of finance and economic planning; (Dutubi Madut) as minister of health and social welfare; (Wood Lawrence Wool) as minister of finance and economic planning [as received]; (Samuel Qaytut) as minister of saving the wild life wealth and tourism; (Atwan Dak) as minister of culture and information; (Philip Obang) as minister of education and guidance; (Alexander Najit) as regional minister for Supreme Executive Council affairs; (Wilson Iryamba) as minister of coordination and legal affairs; (Dr Manuh Rabk) as minister of agriculture and natural resources; Father (Emileo Luki) as minister of industry and mining; (Nikola Abuya) as minister of housing and public utilities; (Samuel Ranzi) as minister of public services and manpower; and (Daryush Bashir) as minister of transportation and communications.

President Numayri issued on 5 October several republican decrees according to which he dissolved the People's Assembly and the regional people's assembly and relieved the chairman and members of the Supreme Executive Council of the Southern Region of their posts.